



Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857

Registered as a Newspaper at the General Post Office in the United Kingdom.

Youthful Sight at Forty-five can be yours by the use of BI-FOCAL GLASSES Obtainable from N. LAZARUS OPTHALMIC OPTICIAN, 25, Queen's Road Central, HONGKONG.

No. 19,548. 號六十四百五千九萬一第 日七十月二十年申庚 HONGKONG, TUESDAY, JANUARY 25TH, 1921. 二拜禮 號五廿月正年十國民華中 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

INTIMATIONS JUST LANDED

SULLIVAN, POWELL & CO., LTD.

EGYPTIAN

CIGARETTES

SUB ROSA No. 2.

SOLE AGENTS:

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO., LTD.

14, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Tel. No. 75.

CARTRIDGES!

NEWLY ARRIVED.

A large consignment of ELITE SPORTING CARTRIDGES, 12, 16, and 20 bore loaded with the Sportsman's favourite powders—E. C. and SMOKELESS DIAMOND.

THE HONGKONG SPORTING ARMS AND AMMUNITION STORE, Nos. 1-3, Rosefield Arcade.

A LING & CO.

19, Queen's Road Central, HONGKONG.

FURNITURE AND PHOTO GOODS STORE

Glass Etching, Sign-Board and Mirror Maker. Canton Marble in Various Shades. Photographic Goods of Every Description in Stock. Developing, Printing, and Enlarging Undertaken. Telephone 1319.

FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSION.

15, Morrison Hill Road.

PEAK TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED.

TIME-TABLE.

WEEK DAYS	
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. every 15 minutes	
8.00 " " 8.30 " 10 "	
9.30 " " 10.00 " 15 "	
10.30 " " 11.00 " 15 "	
11.30 " " 12.00 noon " 15 "	
12.00 noon " 1.00 p.m. " 15 "	
1.00 p.m. " 5.30 " 15 "	
5.30 " " 6.00 " 15 "	
6.00 " " 6.30 " 15 "	
6.30 " " 7.00 " 10 "	
HOLIDAY DAYS	
7.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. every 15 minutes	
10.30 " " 11.00 " 10 "	
11.30 " " 12.00 noon " 15 "	
12.00 noon " 1.00 p.m. " 15 "	
1.00 p.m. " 5.30 " 15 "	
5.30 " " 6.00 " 15 "	
6.00 " " 6.30 " 15 "	
6.30 " " 7.00 " 10 "	
SUNDAYS	
7.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. every 15 minutes	
10.30 " " 11.00 " 10 "	
11.30 " " 12.00 noon " 15 "	
12.00 noon " 1.00 p.m. " 15 "	
1.00 p.m. " 5.30 " 15 "	
5.30 " " 6.00 " 15 "	
6.00 " " 6.30 " 15 "	
6.30 " " 7.00 " 10 "	

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des Voeux Road. Season and punch tickets available for all cars, not already full, running at the time stated in the Company's time-tables, but not for special cars can be obtained on application at the Company's Office. No Season Ticket will be issued until payment therefor has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque or Comprode Order representing Bank Notes.

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME-TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, JANUARY 24TH, 1921, until further Notice. (All previous Time Tables cancelled.)

DOWN TRAINS												
Stations	No. 2	No. 18	No. 5	No. 7	No. 9	No. 11	No. 15	No. 14	No. 17	No. 21	No. 23	No. 25
	Local	Local	Through	Local	Through	Local	Local	Mixed 1st Class Passenger & Goods	Local	Local	Local	Local
CANTON (Tai Sha Tsui) dep.			8.00		8.45		8.00					
SHK LUNG	arr.		8.11		11.30		8.45					
Shum Chun	arr.		8.22		11.40		9.00					
Shum Shui	arr.		8.33		11.50		9.15					
Shum Shui	arr.		8.44		12.00		9.30					
Shum Shui	arr.		8.55		12.10		9.45					
Shum Shui	arr.		9.06		12.20		10.00					
Shum Shui	arr.		9.17		12.30		10.15					
Shum Shui	arr.		9.28		12.40		10.30					
Shum Shui	arr.		9.39		12.50		10.45					
Shum Shui	arr.		9.50		1.00		11.00					
Shum Shui	arr.		10.01		1.10		11.15					
Shum Shui	arr.		10.12		1.20		11.30					
Shum Shui	arr.		10.23		1.30		11.45					
Shum Shui	arr.		10.34		1.40		12.00					
Shum Shui	arr.		10.45		1.50		12.15					
Shum Shui	arr.		10.56		2.00		12.30					
Shum Shui	arr.		11.07		2.10		12.45					
Shum Shui	arr.		11.18		2.20		1.00					
Shum Shui	arr.		11.29		2.30		1.15					
Shum Shui	arr.		11.40		2.40		1.30					
Shum Shui	arr.		11.51		2.50		1.45					
Shum Shui	arr.		12.02		3.00		1.60					
Shum Shui	arr.		12.13		3.10		1.75					
Shum Shui	arr.		12.24		3.20		1.90					
Shum Shui	arr.		12.35		3.30		2.05					
Shum Shui	arr.		12.46		3.40		2.20					
Shum Shui	arr.		12.57		3.50		2.35					
Shum Shui	arr.		1.08		4.00		2.50					
Shum Shui	arr.		1.19		4.10		2.65					
Shum Shui	arr.		1.30		4.20		2.80					
Shum Shui	arr.		1.41		4.30		2.95					
Shum Shui	arr.		1.52		4.40		3.10					
Shum Shui	arr.		2.03		4.50		3.25					
Shum Shui	arr.		2.14		5.00		3.40					
Shum Shui	arr.		2.25		5.10		3.55					
Shum Shui	arr.		2.36		5.20		3.70					
Shum Shui	arr.		2.47		5.30		3.85					
Shum Shui	arr.		2.58		5.40		4.00					
Shum Shui	arr.		3.09		5.50		4.15					
Shum Shui	arr.		3.20		6.00		4.30					
Shum Shui	arr.		3.31		6.10		4.45					
Shum Shui	arr.		3.42		6.20		4.60					
Shum Shui	arr.		3.53		6.30		4.75					
Shum Shui	arr.		4.04		6.40		4.90					
Shum Shui	arr.		4.15		6.50		5.05					
Shum Shui	arr.		4.26		7.00		5.20					
Shum Shui	arr.		4.37		7.10		5.35					
Shum Shui	arr.		4.48		7.20		5.50					
Shum Shui	arr.		4.59		7.30		5.65					
Shum Shui	arr.		5.10		7.40		5.80					
Shum Shui	arr.		5.21		7.50		5.95					
Shum Shui	arr.		5.32		8.00		6.10					
Shum Shui	arr.		5.43		8.10		6.25					
Shum Shui	arr.		5.54		8.20		6.40					
Shum Shui	arr.		6.05		8.30		6.55					
Shum Shui	arr.		6.16		8.40		7.10					
Shum Shui	arr.		6.27		8.50		7.25					
Shum Shui	arr.		6.38		9.00		7.40					
Shum Shui	arr.		6.49		9.10		7.55					
Shum Shui	arr.		6.60		9.20		8.10					
Shum Shui	arr.		6.71		9.30		8.25					
Shum Shui	arr.		6.82		9.40		8.40					
Shum Shui	arr.		6.93		9.50		8.55					
Shum Shui	arr.		7.04		10.00		8.70					
Shum Shui	arr.		7.15		10.10		8.85					
Shum Shui	arr.		7.26		10.20		9.00					
Shum Shui	arr.		7.37		10.30		9.15					
Shum Shui	arr.		7.48		10.40		9.30					
Shum Shui	arr.		7.59		10.50		9.45					
Shum Shui	arr.		8.10		11.00		9.60					
Shum Shui	arr.		8.21		11.10		9.75					
Shum Shui	arr.		8.32		11.20		9.90					
Shum Shui	arr.		8.43		11.30		10.05					
Shum Shui	arr.		8.54		11.40		10.20					
Shum Shui	arr.		9.05		11.50		10.35					
Shum Shui	arr.		9.16		12.00		10.50					
Shum Shui	arr.		9.27		12.10		10.65					
Shum Shui	arr.		9.38		12.20		10.80					
Shum Shui	arr.		9.49		12.30		10.95					
Shum Shui	arr.		9.60		12.40		11.10					
Shum Shui	arr.		9.71		12.50		11.25					
Shum Shui	arr.		9.82		1.00		11.40					
Shum Shui	arr.		9.93		1.10		11.55					
Shum Shui	arr.		10.04		1.20		12.10					
Shum Shui	arr.		10.15		1.30		12.25					
Shum Shui	arr.		10.26		1.40		12.40					
Shum Shui	arr.		10.37		1.50		12.55					
Shum Shui	arr.		10.48		2.00		1.10					
Shum Shui	arr.		10.59		2.10		1.25					
Shum Shui	arr.		11.10		2.20		1.40					
Shum Shui	arr.		11.21		2.30		1.55					
Shum Shui	arr.		11.32		2.40		1.70					
Shum Shui	arr.		11.43		2.50		1.85					
Shum Shui	arr.		11.54		3.00		2.00					
Shum Shui	arr.		12.05		3.10		2.15					
Shum Shui	arr.		12.16		3.20		2.30					
Shum Shui	arr.		12.27		3.30		2.45					
Shum Shui	arr.		12.38		3.40		2.60					
Shum Shui	arr.		12.49		3.50		2.75					
Shum Shui	arr.		1.00		4.00		2.90					
Shum Shui	arr.		1.11		4.10		3.05					
Shum Shui	arr.		1.22		4.20		3.20					
Shum Shui	arr.		1.33		4.30		3.35					
Shum Shui	arr.		1.44		4.40		3.50					
Shum Shui	arr.		1.55		4.50		3.65					
Shum Shui	arr.		2.06		5.00		3.80					
Shum Shui	arr.		2.17		5.10		3.95					
Shum Shui	arr.		2.28		5.20		4.10					
Shum Shui	arr.		2.39		5.30		4.25					
Shum Shui	arr.		2.50		5.40		4.40					
Shum Shui	arr.		3.01		5.50		4.55					
Shum Shui	arr.		3.12		6.00		4.70					
Shum Shui	arr.		3.23		6.10		4.85					
Shum Shui	arr.		3.34		6.20		5.00					
Shum Shui	arr.		3.45		6.30		5.15					
Shum Shui	arr.		3.56		6.40		5.30					
Shum Shui	arr.		4.07		6.50		5.45					
Shum Shui	arr.		4.18		7.00		5.60					
Shum Shui	arr.		4.29		7.10		5.75					
Shum Shui	arr.		4.40		7.20		5.90					
Shum Shui	arr.		4.51		7.30		6.05					
Shum Shui	arr.		5.02		7.40		6.20					
Shum Shui	arr.		5.13		7.50		6.35					
Shum Shui	arr.		5.24		8.00		6.50					
Shum Shui	arr.		5.35		8.10		6.65					
Shum Shui	arr.		5.46		8.20		6.80					
Shum Shui	arr.		5.57		8.30		6.95					
Shum Shui	arr.		6.08		8.40		7.10					
Shum Shui	arr.		6.19		8.50		7.25					
Shum Shui	arr.		6.30		9.00		7.40					
Shum Shui	arr.		6.41		9.10		7.55					
Shum Shui	arr.		6.52		9.20		7.70					
Shum Shui	arr.		7.03		9.30		7.85					
Shum Shui	arr.		7.14		9.40		8.00					
Shum Shui	arr.		7.25		9.50		8.15					
Shum Shui	arr.		7.36		10.00		8.30					
Shum Shui	arr.		7.47		10.10		8.45					
Shum Shui	arr.		7.58		10.20		8.60					
Shum Shui	arr.		8.09		10.30		8.75					
Shum Shui	arr.		8.20		10.40		8.90					
Shum Shui	arr.		8.31		10.50		9.05					
Shum Shui	arr.		8.42		11.00		9.20					
Shum Shui	arr.		8.53		11.10		9.35					
Shum Shui	arr.		9.04		11.20		9.50					
Shum Shui	arr.		9.15		11.30		9.65					
Shum Shui	arr.		9.26		11.40		9.80					
Shum Shui	arr.		9.37		11.50		9.95					
Shum Shui	arr.		9.48		12.00		10.10					
Shum Shui	arr.		9.59		12.10		10.25					
Shum Shui	arr.		10.10		12.20		10.40					
Shum Shui	arr.		10.21		12.30		10.55					
Shum Shui	arr.		10.32		12.40		11.10					
Shum Shui	arr.		10.43		12.50		11.25					
Shum Shui	arr.		10.54									

THORNycroft

JOHN I. THORNycroft & CO., LIMITED.

SHIPBUILDERS AND ENGINEERS,
LONDON, SOUTHAMPTON AND BIRMINGHAM.

Shanghai Office: 65, Szechuen Road.

15 B.H.P. 30 B.H.P. 50 B.H.P. Engines
in Stock

For quotation apply—

R. R. ROXBURGH,

Manager for China,

HONGKONG HOTEL.

MACKINTOSH'S STOCK TAKING SALE

COMMENCES JANUARY 26th FOR 3 DAYS ONLY

MANY ARTICLES ARE MARKED BELOW
PRICES RULING IN LONDON TO-DAY

MACKINTOSH

& CO., LTD.

MEN'S WEAR SPECIALISTS.

16, DES VŒUX ROAD.

ST. ANDREW'S HALL.

On Wednesday, January 26th, 5.30 p.m.

GRAND MATINEE

will be given by

VERA MIROWA

the distinguished Art Dancer

and

LEO. PODOLSKY

the Brilliant Modern Pianist.

BOOKING AT ANDERSON'S 83, 82 & 81.

[275]

Hotels in Japan & Manchuria

MEMBERS OF JAPAN HOTEL ASSOCIATION.

Average Rates for Single Rooms (without Bath) including meals
Y10—12 in cities and some popular resorts.
Y8—10 in country districts.

IN JAPAN PROPER

Osaka (Nikko) — Lafayette Hotel	Kyoto — Kyoto Hotel	Nara — Nara Hotel	Shiratsubo — Shiratsubo Hotel
Kamakura — Kamakura Hotel	Myoko — Myoko Hotel	Nikko — Nikko Hotel	Tokyo — Tokyo Hotel
Kanagawa — Kanagawa Hotel	Maibara — Maibara Hotel	Kanaya — Kanaya Hotel	Imperial Hotel
Mitsui Hotel	Yokohama — Yokohama Hotel	Osaka — Osaka Hotel	Trunk Hotel
Kobe — Kobe Hotel	Yokohama — Yokohama Hotel	Osaka — Osaka Hotel	Yokohama — Yokohama Hotel
Osaka — Osaka Hotel	Yokohama — Yokohama Hotel	Osaka — Osaka Hotel	Yokohama — Yokohama Hotel
Tokyo — Tokyo Hotel	Yokohama — Yokohama Hotel	Osaka — Osaka Hotel	Yokohama — Yokohama Hotel

IN TAIWAN (FORMOSA)

Kao (Beau) — Kao Hotel	Changchun — Changchun Hotel	Hotel (Maklen) — Hotel (Maklen)
Yokohama — Yokohama Hotel	Yokohama — Yokohama Hotel	Yokohama — Yokohama Hotel
Yokohama — Yokohama Hotel	Yokohama — Yokohama Hotel	Yokohama — Yokohama Hotel
Yokohama — Yokohama Hotel	Yokohama — Yokohama Hotel	Yokohama — Yokohama Hotel
Yokohama — Yokohama Hotel	Yokohama — Yokohama Hotel	Yokohama — Yokohama Hotel
Yokohama — Yokohama Hotel	Yokohama — Yokohama Hotel	Yokohama — Yokohama Hotel
Yokohama — Yokohama Hotel	Yokohama — Yokohama Hotel	Yokohama — Yokohama Hotel

For 120 page handy guide book and information, please apply to Office of JAPAN
TOURIST BUREAU, THORNTON & SON, or AMERICAN EXPRESS CO.,
or SECRETARY OF THE ASSOCIATION, c/o Traffic Bureau Government
Railways, Tokyo.

JAPAN'S NAVAL AIMS.

HER ONE AND ONLY POLICY
(By "THE TIMES" Correspondent)

Tokyo, December 31st.

This morning I had an interesting talk with Admiral Baron Kato, the veteran Minister of the Navy, who for nearly six years has been in charge of naval affairs during the Okuma, Terauchi, and Hara Cabinets. Baron Kato expressed himself as he has often before in and out of the Diet, to the effect that Japan has only policy which it has consistently followed for the past 20 years, and would continue the same, whatever might be the changes in the policies of the other Powers.

Your correspondent hereupon ventured the opinion that it might seem strange that, whereas the situation in the Pacific had completely changed during the last few years, Japan's policy should remain unchanged. This Minister, however, persisted in saying that the national policy had no aggressive designs and no other aim than the defence of the Empire.

The newspapers here and abroad seem to be impressed with the large figures of the naval budget, and in this connection Baron Kato pointed out that owing to the increase in prices their expenditures were 150,000,000 yen (\$25,000,000) in excess of the normal, and that the huge budget did not mean naval expansion, but simply increased costs.

The Minister assumed a modest tone when reminded that critics in America and elsewhere saw in the Budget plans of Japanese ambition to equal, if not excel, the naval forces of its most likely future rival. He said and said that Japan was unable for financial and technical reasons to equal the achievements of the leading maritime Powers. She was contented with fewer vessels, but aimed at the ideal that her capital ships should equal ship for ship those of the other Powers, hence the construction of the largest type of battleships. It must be remembered, however, that Japan was not so advanced in shipbuilding, and while the biggest ships might be larger, they had only the same fighting qualities technically. Moreover, it must be remembered that Japan could not afford to build more than the eight battleships which she was authorized in the last regular Diet, and whatever other countries might expend, Japan could not go to the authorized programme. The Minister further emphasized Japan's weakness in auxiliary forces, comparatively speaking, which he said, should clearly be understood when the estimate was made of relative strength.

The Minister, who was asked to state the naval policy in the simplest words, answered that it was very hard to do so beyond reaffirming what he had already said. In regard to the regions in which Japan had mandatory powers they in no way affected the scheme of national defence. There were no naval bases and no need to enter a naval race with any other Power in a spirit of competition. Finally, Baron Kato said that everywhere arrangements would, he hoped, be reduced, in which case Japan's naval strength would be correspondingly changed, but her naval policy would remain unchanged.

THE PARTITIONING OF CHINA SUGGESTED.

A CANTON PROPOSAL.

The Canton Times, in a leading article, says:—

It is understood that the leading organizations in Canton will soon have a demonstration in support of the action of the Military Government to replace Peking in the control of the Chinese Maritime Customs in the several Constitutional Provinces.

The people should take a further step in this regard. If the Customs Service may be taken over, why not the Chinese Post Office, and everything now subject to Peking but within the jurisdiction of the South-west?

If there is no further chance of unification, the question of dividing China into two or more republics may seriously be considered.

The people must realize that indefinite struggle will impede economic and social progress. Canton has been in different times able to exist politically within the support of being a part of the Central Government in Peking. General Chen Chiung-ming, General Lung Chi-kung, General Chen Ping-chun, and other governors of Kwangtung in the last nine years have been, for longer or shorter periods, independent of the Peking authorities, and the present civil war dates back to 1917. Canton, at least, has been independent of Peking for the greater part of the Republic.

To prepare for a long struggle, to avoid misunderstanding with foreign Governments and peoples, and to form a common policy for the permanent interest of the South-west it is better to declare to the world that the South-western Provinces shall henceforth become an independent country.

If the leaders do not believe this is practical at present, they should devise means to enforce their demand for representative government in Peking and the restoration of the National Assembly. We approve of a policy of agitation but believe that there should be a worthy aim in all the demonstrations.

ICE-BREAKER ADRIET.

PERILOUS POSITION OF CREW.

Press despatches from North Bagnall to Tokyo on the 15th inst., reported the Russian ice-breaker *Adriet* to be drifting in a floe of ice, and that she had been without supplies since the 10th inst., with a crew of 60 Japanese on board.

The commander sent a wireless message, saying he had abandoned hope of rescue, and begged his fate to Heaven. The Japanese will attempt to rescue the vessel, after leaving her by seaplane.

YANGTSEPOO COTTON MILL.

A SUCCESSFUL YEAR.

Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., General Managers of the Yangtsepo Cotton Mill, Ltd., Shanghai, have announced that the accounts for the Company's financial year terminated December 31st, 1930, show a net profit of Sh. Tls. 1,473,214.93, which, with the amount brought forward from the previous year, viz.:—Sh. Tls. 6,874.47, makes a total of Sh. Tls. 1,480,089.15. At a meeting of the Consulting Committee held last week, it was decided that the shareholders should be recommended to apportion this amount as follows:—

	Tls.
To pay dividend on 5,000 preference shares at 1 per cent	30,000.00
Interim dividend on 200,000 ordinary shares paid Aug. 15th, 1930, at Tls. 1.25	250,000.00
To pay final dividend on 200,000 ordinary shares at Tls. 3.75	750,000.00
To add to reserve fund	1,000,000.00
To write off plant and machinery	250,000.00
To write off buildings (Brick Tls. 10,000, Concrete Tls. 20,000)	30,000.00
To write off furniture	500.00
To add to special repairs and renewals fund	50,000.00
To pay bonus to staff	30,000.00
To add to Chinese Superannuation Fund	10,000.00
To donate to war fund	10,000.00
To carry forward to new account	4,589.15
	Tls. 1,480,089.15

A YOUNG BRITON'S SAD DEATH AT SHANGHAI.

KILLED BY HONGKONG "LIQUOR."

Mr. G. W. King, H.M. Censor, at Shanghai, had some very strong remarks to make, last week, regarding the liquor supplies which are "pushed out" in Hongkong to frequenters of that district.

"Undoubtedly," said Mr. King, "the victim in this case was killed by the liquor which had been supplied to him in Hongkong and I wish you (Det.-Insp. Reeves) to bring the matter before the Commissioner of Police. I do not know if any steps can be taken about it. This man would have been alive to-day, but for the crude, terrible stuff which was pushed out to him to drink. This sort of thing ought to be absolutely stopped. It is terrible that such a fine young fellow should meet his death in this way. I think it is your duty to report this and send higher public opinion cannot do so much."

Det.-Insp. Reeves said he would forward a report to the Commissioner.

UNITED STATES SHIPPING.

A HOPELESS FAILURE.

Two years of peace and absence of war emergency have been manifest in the operations of the United States Shipping Board, which even now is being run at a tremendous loss. It is estimated that Congress will be asked at the next session to vote \$20,000,000 for the Board, which will be necessary above all the receipts, to carry the work of organization into next year. The estimated expenses of the Board for the fiscal year total \$28,000,000, but as the ships are being operated at a loss, and the sale of ships themselves, materials, shipyards, and docks have failed to bring in sufficient funds to balance the ledger, the Government is stated, have usually turned out to be a failure, and the officials blame the lack of demand for cargo space. No new contracts for ships have been placed for some time, but the existing contracts are turning out vessels at a rate of about one each day, and they are steadily adding to the drug on the market. In Washington it is predicted that, with the Republicans in full control, the Shipping Board will be sold by auction to the highest bidder, and the Government will retire absolutely from shipping unless the conditions improve materially. Daily Telegraph.

PASSENGER BOATS IN COLLISION.

ALL PASSENGERS BUT ONE SAVED.

Reports reached Shanghai last week giving details of a collision between two Chinese steamers. The accident happened, the *N.O. Daily News* says, between *Wenchow* and *Ningpo*, and as a result the *Yangtsepo Steam Navigation Co.'s* str. *Hakung* was severely holed, and after her passengers had been removed had to be beached.

The reports state that the *Hakung* had over 300 passengers aboard. Shortly after midnight, while crossing the bar at Ping-chai, near Tachow, she collided with the bow of another steamer, the *Yunguo*, which was sailing from Shanghai to Ningpo. The *Hakung* sustained a hole on the port side of her fore-deck.

Water immediately rushed in. The passengers were thrown into a panic and terrified shouts of "Save life! Save life!" were heard.

The *Yunguo*, which was but little damaged, stood by. Shortly afterwards another steamer, the *Yunguo*, which happened to be passing, hearing the distress signals immediately made for the spot. Rescue work was commenced at once, and all 300 passengers were saved. One, however, had been killed, and four seriously injured during the panic. Ten others are said to have received minor injuries.

SPORT.

RIFLE SHOOTING.

TRIANGULAR MATCH.

The H.K.V.D. Company met the H.K. Police Rifle Club team and the H.M.S. *Andros* Rifle team in a triangular match, on the 23rd inst., at King's Park Range, and again scored a victory, much more easily than they anticipated. The weather was very dull, making shooting most difficult at 600 yards. There was a very stiff breeze at 500 and 600 yards, which, being very tricky, gave trouble. The scores were as follows:—

H.K.V.D.C.				
	200	500	600	Total.
Mr. Grimes	46	48	41	135
Mr. Shaw	46	42	39	127
Mr. Wells	39	48	37	123
Mr. R. Goodman	43	45	34	121
Mr. Lyon	41	39	40	120
Mr. Meade	38	43	35	116
Mr. F. Goodman	41	45	29	115
Mr. Dodwell	41	33	34	108
Total				964

H.K. POLICE RIFLE CLUB.

	200	500	600	Total
Mr. Booker	49	38	40	127
Mr. Carpenter	34	46	38	118
Mr. Evans	35	40	31	106
Mr. Hutchings	41	37	25	103
Mr. Hourigan	38	35	31	104
Mr. Maskell	44	33	37	114
Mr. Perkins	43	33	37	113
Mr. Wilson	34	39	43	116
Total		898		

H.M.S. "ANDROS."

	200	500	600	Total
Mr. Tooke	44	38	37	119
Mr. Willis	33	46	38	117
Mr. Jarvis	38	39	30	107
Mr. Poberdy	37	36	31	104
Mr. Eldridge	37	44	31	112
Mr. Newton	37	32	29	98
Mr. Chilcot	33	26	33	92
Mr. Walsh	32	23	18	73
Total		807		

H.K.V.D. CO. v. WILTS "B" CO.

The H.K.V.D. Company met the Wiltshire "B" Company team at King's Park Range on the 22nd inst., and again scored a success by a good margin. The weather conditions were not quite ideal, for while it was bright overhead there was a haze all up the range. Notwithstanding this, the Volunteers put up the very good score of 945 points. The scores are as follows:—

H.K.V.D.C.		200	500	600	Total.
Mr. R. Goodman	45	44	40	129	
Mr. Wells	42	48	40	130	
Mr. Grimes	47	38	43	128	
Mr. Meade	42	48	37	127	
Mr. Shaw	39	41	38	118	
Mr. Dodwell	45	35	24	104	
Mr. Lyon	39	38	32	109	
Mr. Alderson	40	36	17	93	

WILTS "A" COMPANY.

	200	500	600	Total
Mr. Stupp	37	37	34	108
Mr. Newbury	38	41	27	106
Mr. Hopman	36	39	23	103
Mr. Reeves	29	39	31	99
Mr. Buckland	33	35	30	98
Mr. Blackford	34	33	27	94
Mr. Giles	32	28	14	74
Mr. Gorton	32	14	0	46
Total		728		

RICE PROSECUTION AT SHANGHAI.

ALLEGED SMUGGLING TO HONGKONG.

At the Mixed Court, Shanghai, last week, a Chinese shopkeeper was charged with "smuggling rice, and with profiting, contrary to law and to Municipal Regulation No. 2738."

A Chinese police constable found one of defendant's men conveying four bags of rice to a ship lying at the Hongkong wharf, and it is alleged that defendant intended to smuggle the rice away to Hongkong.

Det.-Inspector Reeves informed the Court that the prosecution was based on Municipal Regulation No. 2738, issued with a view to preventing the hoarding and smuggling of rice, the cause of its price going up to \$17 per picul last year. The Council's notification had been posted up in various parts of the Settlement and also published in the *Municipal Gazette* in English and Chinese.

Mr. Kentwell, who appeared for the defence, asked for a remand for one week, and this was granted, defendant being released on cash security of \$1,000.

THE DENNISTON PLAYERS

OPENING OF THE SEASON.

The Denniston Players opened their season at the Theatre Royal last night with a laughable farce, entitled "She Walked in Her Sleep." A large audience thoroughly enjoyed the amusing play which was the product of a flight of imagination as to the probable complications that would ensue if an attractive girl afflicted with somnambulism wandered about a hotel at all hours of the night. The married men whom she encounters naturally have some difficulty in making satisfactory explanations to their wives.

The play was well staged and dressed, and the company worked together in a highly competent manner.

GOLF NOTES.

[by ZOLA.]

The final for the Governor's Shield was played off on Sunday on the Old course at Fanling. After a very evenly-contested match the Educational Department, represented by Messrs. J. C. Fletcher and R. E. O. Bird, beat H.M.S. Tamar, represented by Commanders Kilgour and Sterne, at the 19th hole. The Educational Department started badly and were 3 down at an early stage of the game, but managed to get all square at the 22nd. The second-half of the match was a ding-dong struggle and the Tamar representatives were down 1, but lost the 18th, to a well played 4 by the Education Department. There was quite a large gathering to watch the 18th played, which apparently inspired Mr. Bird, who hit a perfect drive down the middle of the course. Commander Sterne missed his drive, hitting the face of the bunker. Messrs. Bird and Fletcher took their opportunity, doing a four, and as stated above, won the match. H.E. the Governor presented the Shield and Cups to the winners and Cups to the runners-up.

The result of the Ladies' v. Men's match was as follows:—

Mrs. Duff	0 v. Mr. A. B. Stewart	(3 and 1).....1
Miss Healing	0 v. Major Bagnall	(4 and 3).....1
Mrs. Winslow	1 v. Mr. T. W. Hill	(4 and 3).....1
Mrs. Drew	1 v. Mr. R. M. Smith	(4 and 3).....1
Mrs. Johnstone	0 v. Mr. Crawford	(4 and 3).....1
Mrs. Maitland	0 v. Mr. R. L. D.	(4 and 3).....1
Mrs. Morrison	0 v. Mr. J. Johnstone	(2 and 1).....1

The men conceded 12 strokes and drove from the back tees, the ladies driving from forward tees. It was a very interesting match and proved that the men cannot concede 12 strokes. In my opinion, the men would have their work cut out to give a half. It would be interesting if a return match were arranged, to be played over the New Course, on this handicap, with the ladies playing from the men's tees.

There was another interesting match on Sunday, the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank v. the Chartered Bank. Singles were played in the morning and fourball foursomes in the afternoon. The teams consisted of 8 sides. The result was in doubt to the very end, when the Chartered Bank came out on top, with the small lead of 11 points.

A new rule has been posted in the Clubhouse at Fanling, which forbids three-and-fourball matches to start after 3 p.m., until all two-ball matches have got away. This rule applies to Wednesday and Saturday afternoons only. This is a rule which will be much appreciated by the majority of Wednesday and Saturday afternoon players.

A general meeting of the Golf Club will be held in the City Hall, at 5.30 p.m., on Tuesday, February 1st, to discuss the question:—Should Ladies become members? And/or subscribers? It is hoped that the meeting will be well attended. As a rule, such meetings are not well attended, and the absence has a peculiar habit of grousing at the decisions of those present.

Mr. N. L. Smith has reached the final for the Captain's Cup, by defeating Mr. F. A. Dinsdale, by 5 up and 4. In the other semi-final Major Bagnall and Commander Kilgour were all square at the end of their round, and will play off again, over 18 holes.

The Inter-port match is the next event of interest and presumably Hongkong's representatives will be chosen before long. Of present form it is almost certain that three out of the five places will be filled by Messrs. T. W. Hill, A. B. Stewart, and Major Bagnall. For the remaining two places there will be keen competition with Mr. R. M. Smith first favourite. From what one reads in the Shanghai papers, the Northerners have a good team, but whether they will be at their best at Fanling remains to be seen. The turf at Fanling is so entirely different from that in Shanghai, that it is quite likely to upset the Northerners' game, in spite of the fact that most of them have had previous experience of Fanling. Mr. A. B. Stewart is in splendid form at present and it is to be hoped he will retain it. Mr. T. W. Hill and Major Bagnall can always be relied on to do good rounds, on such occasions, so I fancy Hongkong's chance of retaining the Cup.

A small monument is being placed in front of the Men's Clubhouse at Fanling, in memory of members, who gave their lives for their country in the Great War. It is in the form of a granite block, with four sides, standing about 5 feet high. It is very simple and will be more impressive than a more elaborate structure would be.

BILLIARDS.

At the opening of the Ho Kom Tong tournament, last night, at the Palace Hotel, P. Reeves (—150) beat S. Hse Yau (—125) by 4 points in a game of 250 up. R. A. Tirrell (—100) beat F. C. Coleman (—100), the scores being 250 and 133, respectively. To-day, J. Griffin meets Bert. Allen at 6 p.m., and E. S. Medina plays against J. H. Tait at 9 p.m.

THE UNITED MOTOR CO., LTD.

33 and 35 Des Voeux Road.

Opening

EXILE GARAGE Phone 1036.

Cars for Hire and Accessories for Sale.

HONGKONG MOTOR CO.

141, Praya East, Wanchai.

Workshop and cars garaged at reasonable rates.

Sole Agents for

FIRESTONE TYRES

32 x 3 1/2 Firestone fabric tyres \$50 each.

Batteries charged at \$1.50 each.

We can give you a service second to none.

[17]

THEATRE ROYAL.

For a short season only.

REYNOLDS DENNISTON, LTD.

presents

THE DENNISTON PLAYERS

in a new repertoire of Comedies and Farces.

TO-NIGHT

The Greatest Play of the decade

"EYES OF YOUTH"

Wednesday, Jan. 26th —

A scream from the rise to the fall of the curtain

"NIGHTIE NIGHT"

Thursday, Jan. 27th —

For the First Time in Hong

RANDOM REFLECTIONS.

The St. John's Cathedral Memorial to the men who went from Hongkong and fell in the war is to be unveiled on Sunday next. I noticed while at Fanling last week end that a simple Monument in granite to those members of the Club who gave their lives for "King and Country" was being put in position close to the men's Club House.

I have noticed that the Union Club as the major part of the Colony's War Memorial, has been described as "a fizzle." That is quite a mistaken conclusion. While the Committee has not yet made any public statement as to how subscriptions are coming in, I learnt, some days ago, of very substantial donations having been definitely promised or already paid. What I believe is delaying a public announcement is that several firms—in view, I suppose, of the substantial character of their proposed donations—have deemed it advisable or necessary to refer the matter Home before definitely committing themselves. Certainly the project is no fizzle. I have very little doubt that the five lakhs of dollars, which has been roughly estimated as the cost of the Club, will be forthcoming.

As to the "minor part" of the War Memorial, the suggestion made by an "Old Resident" in the columns of the *Daily Press* the other day is one which should be borne in mind. For the time being, the call of the Committee for designs from local architects and designers has been suspended. The character of the "minor memorial" will, I suppose, be governed by the amount available for it after the cost of the "major memorial" has been defrayed; but to erect on "the finest site" a copy, in local granite, of the Cenotaph designed by Sir Edwin Lutyens, B.A., and erected in Whitehall, surely cannot be improved upon from any point of view whatever.

Mr. Murray Stewart, who is spending the winter in the Colony, must be interested to see that the plot of land facing the Club is now popularly known as "the finest site" in the Colony. It was Mr. Murray Stewart who first described it as such, in the Legislative Council, several years before the outbreak of war. We owe its preservation to this date from the disfiguring operations of the builder largely to him.

I well recollect the circumstances of the Hon. Mr. Claud Severn's amusing little anecdote given in his speech at the Chinese dinner to Mr. Chatham to illustrate that gentleman's equanimity under criticism: how, when first interrogated, in the Legislative Council, by a member regarding delay in the execution of some repairs to Cragmin Road, Mr. Chatham replied that given "favourable weather" the work would be finished within ten days, and how, when heckled a second time on the subject, he gave the excuse that rain was needed to consolidate the road. Friend "Adversarius" says severely of this anecdote: "That was not the way for a public servant to answer a public representative's public inquiry." Moral: Beware of being humorous, even in a post-prandial speech! It is only fair to say that it would be recognised if the answers were reprinted in full, and regard had to the fact that there was an interval of two months between them, that they were not so unconvincing as the humorist can make them appear. The road was, in fact, restored for traffic within a fortnight. The D.P.W. had not promised that the road would be "finished" in ten days; the surfacing could not be done before the road had become "consolidated," and heavy rains were wanted, but instead there had been a "record for sunshine" since the road had been restored for traffic. However, the replies afforded opportunity for humorous comment at the time, and in the "Random Reflections" of the day the following atrocious imitator appeared:—

"There was an old man we all know
Whose replies were not quite apropos.
When his work wasn't done,
He would say, 'Twas the sun,
Or the wind, or the rain, or the snow."

I see that arrangements are being made for the taking of a Census of the Colony. Before the forms are printed, I would like to suggest to the Government that a favourable opportunity presents itself for ascertaining how many "alive girls" there actually are in this Colony. We have not heard the last of the question by any means. Another useful piece of information which it will be possible to obtain by the same means is how many Chinese households there are in the Colony. This information would serve many useful purposes.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

CHINESE WOMAN SENT TO PRISON.
FOR CRUELTY TO A MAIDSERVANT.
BRINGING DISCREDIT ON THE
"MUI TSAI" SYSTEM.

Before Mr. Lindell, at the Magistracy yesterday, a Chinese woman pleaded guilty to a charge of cruelty to her maid servant.

Inspector Blackman said that, on receiving a complaint from another person in the house, the police investigated the case and as a result of the condition in which the girl was found, she was removed to the Government Civil Hospital.

Dr. Y. E. To, surgeon at the Government Civil Hospital, gave evidence as to the condition of the girl on arrival at the Hospital. She had a lacerated wound on the right side of the head, and some swelling on the left side. There were bruises on both arms and legs, and the girl was under-nourished.

The defendant, in reply to the Magistrate, said the girl refused to eat. She added that she was poor and could only afford two meals a day.

The Magistrate, in sending the woman to prison with hard labour for a month, without the option of a fine, said it was such people as she who brought discredit on the *mui tsai* system in Hongkong.

CHILD SLAVERY AGITATION.
MORE HOME COMMENT.

Truth of December 15th, 1920, has this reference to the child slavery question:—

Further questions about the system of child-slavery among the Chinese in Hongkong have been asked in the House of Commons since I referred to the matter a month ago. The Colonial Office has continued to give replies—based, of course, on information furnished by the Hongkong Government—which are evasive and misleading. It is denied that there is any slavery—and legally slavery could not exist in any British Colony—but it is admitted that girls are "transferred" by parents or guardians in return for money, payment, and though it is said that they are usually bought "for domestic service," it is notorious that they are also taken into houses of ill-fame. It is also denied that there is evidence that the girl-slaves are ill-treated, but the local magistrates, the police and the public know better.

LT.-COL. HASLEWOOD'S CASE.
Besides replying to questions in the House, the Colonial Office has circulated privately an answer to the statements of Lieut.-Commander Haslewood, R.N., and Mrs. Haslewood. While her husband was serving as an officer in the Hongkong Dockyard the lady wrote a letter to the local Press on child-slavery, with the result that Lieut.-Commander Haslewood was officially warned that unless he stopped his wife from pursuing the subject—which he refused to do—he would be superseded and sent home. The warning at the instigation of the Governor is defended on the ground that Mrs. Haslewood's "letters" were only Chinese—were causing annoyance to the Chinese community, but the Colonial Office has not so far replied to a letter from Lieut.-Commander Haslewood challenging the accuracy of its information on this and other points. It is, at any rate, satisfactory to know that the attempt of the Governor to hush-up the scandal of child-slavery in Hongkong has been completely unsuccessful.

A "bombshell" has been dropped; I hear, in local Service circles. It takes the form of an intimation from the Admiralty that income-tax will be charged on the full sterling value of the salaries which are paid locally in dollars. No such instruction has been received from the War Office, yet, I believe; but if one branch of the Service is moving in the matter it won't be long before the other follows suit. All who were in the Colony during the war will remember the "Service Pay Scandal." With exchange soaring sky high, the pay of the soldier and sailor, when converted from sterling into local currency, was vanishing rapidly, reaching towards the vanishing point, and naturally the Service men were kicking vigorously. But the Home Authorities, with a capital "A" were not to be moved from their apathy merely by the protests of Service men. It required the intervention of the Colonial Government and the Chamber of Commerce, and questions in Parliament before ameliorative measures were considered. In the end the sterling pay of the Servicemen on the China Station was made payable at 2/ exchange. Thus the officer drawing £50 a month was paid \$500. Some bright youth in the Admiralty has recently discovered that an officer on this station whose pay, according to Regulations, is £200 a year, has actually been drawing the equivalent of £2,000, more or less, according to the course of exchange, and I understand that an order has come out demanding income-tax on the sterling equivalent of the amount paid here in dollars. It applies, of course, to all ranks, and I gather that the order for collection of income-tax is retrospective. I guess that absurd order will have to be modified. Talk about giving with one hand and taking it away with the other, why, Chieftain, the magician who has just been mystifying Hongkong audiences, isn't in the running with the magicians of the Admiralty.

RODRICK RANDOM.

THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE
MURDER CHARGE.

ALLEGED SCENE OF CRIME NEAR
SUPPER ROOM.

STORY OF A SUPPRESSED SCREAM.

Before Mr. R. E. Lindell, yesterday afternoon, the trial was begun of Tong Tim, a coolie employed at Government House, on a charge of murdering an amah, Chan Cheuk, at Government House, on the night of January 2nd.

Mr. Hazlerigg, assistant Crown solicitor, appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. F. C. Lyon defended.

In opening the case for the prosecution, Mr. Hazlerigg said the body of the deceased woman was found on the morning of January 3rd lying in the channel of a side path leading down from the east gate of the Government House towards the Helena May Institute. On being examined, the body was found to bear marks of violence on the neck, indicating that the cause of death was strangulation. There were indications that the body had been dragged for some distance; these indications were traced back to within the Government House itself. There were no eye-witnesses, either of the commission of the crime or of the dragging of the body to the place where it was found, so that it would be necessary to depend on circumstantial evidence to bring home the charge.

The murdered woman, and her three sons, were employed at No. 56, The Peak; she was a widow, 44 years of age. The prisoner had been employed for ten years as a house-cook in the Government House, his duties being to keep certain rooms on the first floor in order; he slept in the servants' quarters. For the last ten years the prisoner and the deceased had been on friendly terms, and the deceased had been in the habit of visiting him, generally on Sundays. She had no other friends amongst the servants at Government House. The prisoner and the deceased also had business relations. Some 15 months ago, being short of money, the prisoner formed a loan association; the deceased held two shares; some of the servants of Government House held ten shares between them; there were 21 shares in all.

About 11 o'clock on the morning of Sunday, January 2nd, the deceased after expressing her intention of going down to Government House to see the prisoner, left the Peak. She had in her possession not less than \$50, given her by her son. She tried several times that day to see the prisoner, and ultimately succeeded. She was last seen alive at 8 p.m.

Evidence would be called to show that the crime was committed in the bath-room attached to the supper room at Government House—a part of the building to which the prisoner had no right of access. But the servant whose duty it was to inspect the supper room and lock it at night placed the key in a position which must have been within the knowledge of the prisoner. This room was usually unoccupied between 8 and 9 p.m. and the servants were principally occupied at that time in the dining-room. The prisoner, however, would not be working then.

Between 8 and 9 p.m. that evening, Capt. Warner, private secretary to the Governor, was in the lounge when he was disturbed by a noise which he took to be a suppressed scream. He sent a servant to try and find out what it was, but the man made no discovery and, hearing nothing more, Capt. Warner let the matter drop. The prosecution suggested that this scream was the prelude of the crime.

The following morning, about 6.45 o'clock, a lamp lighter going his rounds to extinguish lamps, noticed that lamp 305 was out. The unusual incident particularly attracted his attention. On his way to the next lamp he found the body of the deceased. The police were notified and Inspector Appleton discovered the trail by which the body had been dragged from Government House. Certain traces of blood were the principal indications of this. The trail was traced back, through the Government House grounds, across a grass plot, along the verandah, into the supper-room, and so to the bath-room in the passage of which was found a small pool of blood. The Crown suggested that the prisoner extinguished the body, so that it might not light up his dark deeds. In the bath-room was found human hair which, on a microscopic examination, was found to be similar in every respect to the hair of the deceased. The prisoner's strange manner on the morning after the crime attracted the attention of his fellow-servants; he was also seen with a cloth in the vicinity of the supper-room where his duties ordinarily would not take him. Witnesses would say that he seemed frightened and excited. As he was known to be acquainted with the deceased, Inspector Appleton took him to the Mortuary to assist in the identification. He exhibited great reluctance to go near the body and when he saw it, he denied that he knew whose body it was. The prosecution suggested robbery as the motive of the crime. When arrested the prisoner had one dollar in his pocket and 45 dollars hidden in his clothing. His hands bore indications that he had recently engaged in a struggle.

Dr. H. H. Scott, Superintendent of the Victoria Mortuary and Government Bacteriologist, was the first witness for the prosecution. He said he made a post-mortem examination of the deceased at 9.30 a.m. on January 3rd. There were horizontal marks round the neck, a large bruise on the head, a small punctured wound over the right eye-brow and other slight marks of injury. There were abrasions and much dirt on the fronts of both thighs, the directions of the scratches being from above downwards.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

ARMED ROBBERY CASES.
TWO BANDS DEALT WITH AT THE
MAGISTRACY.

Two bands of armed robbers were dealt with at the Magistracy, before Mr. G. N. Orme, yesterday, in the course of a hearing lasting the greater part of the day.

In the first case the police got information that a crime was to be committed. It was decided not to wait until the men reached the scene of the proposed robbery, when valuable lives might have been needlessly sacrificed in the attempt to catch the men red-handed, just for the sake of rendering the criminals liable to a heavier penalty. Instead, the police raided a tea-shop in Queen's Road West, where the men had assembled prior to starting for the scene of action. When arrested the men were found to be in possession of daggers, sharp razors, and all the materials for making guns.

Inspector Willis, who had charge of the case, asked the Magistrate to impose the heaviest penalty he could. The charges were being in possession of daggers and guns, and conspiring to rob.

The Magistrate sent two of the defendants to prison for twelve months, one for six months, one for three months, and one for six weeks.

In the afternoon the Court was littered with bundles of clothing stolen by robbers who broke into a house in Cuttle Fish Lane, on January 13th, and were captured the same night by the police, in an unoccupied house, nearby, with all their booty undisposed of.

An unusual feature of this case was that one of the defendants was employed as a watchman in the street in which the robbery was committed. He entered into the thieves' scheme, acted as watchman for the law-breakers instead of against them, and ultimately concealed some of them in the premises of which he was officially in charge. After the robbery he had the effrontery to condescend with the victims and advise them to call in the police.

The prisoners, who all made statements which amounted to a confession of their guilt, were committed for trial to the Criminal Sessions.

Inspector Willis, and Sub-Inspector Willis had charge of this case.

A THIEF TO CATCH A THIEF.
EFFORTS TO CHECK PILFERAGE
FRUSTRATED.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, a Chinese pleaded guilty to stealing two felt hats from the s.s. *Glenade*.

Sub-Inspector Spear said the man was employed by the police, at the instance of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., to act as watchman on the ship, in the endeavour to reduce the losses from pilferage. On Sunday, the defendant fell under suspicion and when he was searched by the Chief Officer of the ship, two felt hats were found concealed in his clothing. Sub-Inspector Spear mentioned that this was the first occasion within his knowledge that a man in police employ had been found guilty of such an offence, and the police authorities asked that an example might be made of the case, in view of the fact that the defendant was placed in a position of trust, specially to prevent pilfering from ships.

A representative of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., supported this request remarking that the firm had gone to the trouble of arranging for watchmen, only to be let down by a watchman in this way.

In reply to the Magistrate it was stated that the man's wages were two dollars a day.

The defendant was sentenced to six months imprisonment, and four hours in the stocks.

A STOWAWAY FROM
SINGAPORE.

WHAT IS TO BE DONE WITH HIM?

Before Mr. G. N. Orme, a Chinese, named M. D. Robert, was charged with being a stowaway on board the *Tamba Lara* from Singapore.

He admitted that he had not paid his passage but pleaded in extenuation that he had done five days' work on the vessel since he was discovered.

Sub-Inspector Spear said the evidence was that the defendant was found without a passage ticket two hours after the vessel left Singapore. He said he was an electrician and having no employment in Singapore had decided to come to Hongkong to try his fortune there.

The Magistrate asked what the police intended to do with the man.

Sub-Inspector Spear said that if the defendant were sent back to Singapore he doubted if the authorities there would allow him to land.

A sentence of 21 days' imprisonment with hard labour was imposed.

The face was cyanosed and the tongue was protruding. The internal signs showed that death was due to asphyxiation; the organs were otherwise healthy. The injuries did not appear to have been self-inflicted. From the appearance of the throat the body had been dragged face downwards and head foremost. Death must have occurred about ten hours before his examination. He had made the comparison of the hair found with that of the deceased and found it similar. Various blood stains and clots found on leaves of trees, in Government House, and on the prisoner's coat had proved on examination to be human blood.

Mr. Sutton, Public Works Department, put in a plan of Government House and its vicinity; Mr. J. W. Deakin, custodian of Government House, explained the arrangement of the various rooms and corridors.

The hearing was adjourned.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.



FOR
STYLE
QUALITY
AND
VALUE

EXCLUSIVE MODELS

IN
SPORTS COATS AND JUMPERS
COSTUMES AND DRESSES
MOTOR COATS
WRAPS
ETC.

GLOVES—SHOES—HOSIERY
— HAND-MADE LINGERIE —

DOBBIE McINNES, LTD.

NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS.

COMPASSES, AZIMUTH MIRRORS, CHRONOMETERS, SEXTANTS, TELESCOPES, SOUNDING MACHINES, DEPTHOMETERS, GAUGES (STEAM PRESSURE & VACUUM), BAROMETERS & BAROGRAPHS, CLOCKS, ETC.

SOLE AGENTS:

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Tel. 1741.

HONGKONG.

[97]

PIANOS

"BABY" GRAND & UPRIGHT

By
CHICKERING,
BROADWOOD,
COLLARD & COLLARD,
ALLISON &
HAMILTON.
THE BEST THE WORLD CAN PRODUCE.

The Anderson Music Co., Ltd.

Wm Powell Ltd

TELEPHONE 3148.

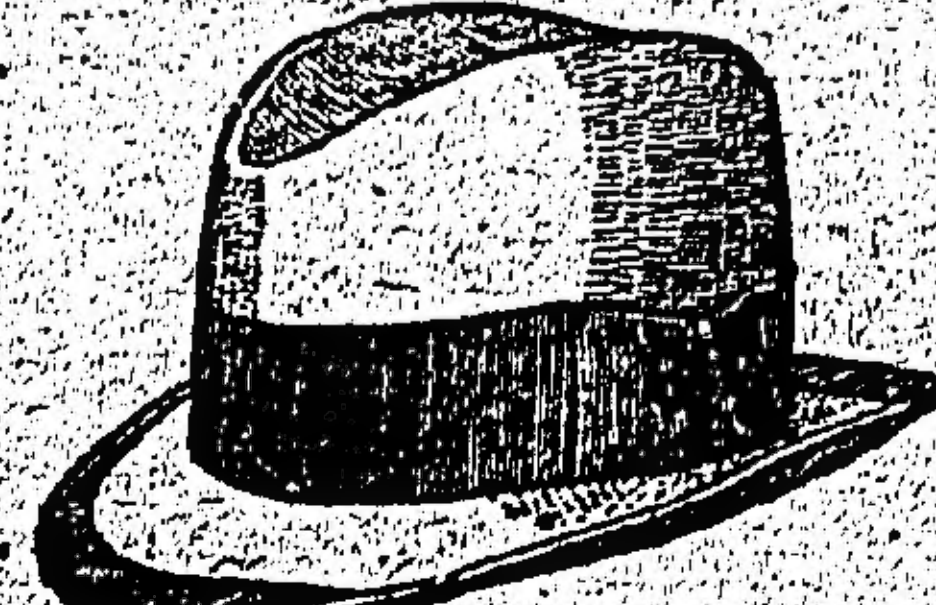
JUST RECEIVED
LATEST STYLES
IN
SOFT FELT
AND
STRAW HATS.

MADE BY
GLYN & CO.,

SINGLE AND DOUBLE TERRAIN

SOFT FELT AND THE
POPULAR VELOURS

IN ALL THE
NEWEST MATERIALS.



[37]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE.

THE Golf Match arranged between the Kowloon Cricket Club and the Kowloon Bowling Green Club next Sunday will be POSTPONED until the following SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 7th, on account of the travelling of the War Memorial.

H. OVERY,
Hon. Secretary.
Hongkong, January 24th, 1921. [298]

NOTICE.

INTIMATION is hereby given that NO DIVIDENDS will be paid on Shares left standing in the name of the undersigned after 31st March, 1921.

Holders of such shares are accordingly requested to have same transferred forthwith.

G. C. MOKON,
c/o Motor & Taxis,
19, Lee House Street.
Hongkong, January 22nd, 1921. [298]

CATHEDRAL WAR MEMORIAL.

OFFICERS of the BRITISH MERCHANT MARINE who would like to have Seats allotted to them in the Cathedral at the unveiling of the above Memorial on SUNDAY next, the 30th JANUARY, at 10.30 A.M., should send in their Names before WEDNESDAY EVENING next to the Chaplain, Seamen's Institute.

[299]

CHINESE CUSTOMS NOTIFICATION.

FAMINE RELIEF SURTAX.

THE Collection of this SURTAX is to begin on 1st MARCH and will be in force for one year on all duty paying merchandise landed and shipped without any exemption for goods en route as previously notified.

W. G. LAY,
Commissioner of Chinese Customs,
Kowloon and District.
B/O Inspector General of Chinese Customs,
York Buildings,
Hongkong, January 24th, 1921. [300]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LTD.

CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer.

"ACHILLES"

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into the Godowns, Kowloon, where it will be at Consignees' risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 24th Jan.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 A.M. and Noon within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 29th Jan. will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 15th Feb. or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Hongkong, January 24th, 1921. [303]

"GLEN" LINE OF STEAMERS, LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM UNITED KINGDOM, GENOA, PORT SAID, COLOMBO & STRAITS.

THE Motorship

"GLENARA"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence, and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 31st Jan., 1921, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined by Messrs. Godard & Douglas on 31st Jan., 1921, at 10 A.M. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., Agents.

Hongkong, 24th January, 1921. [305]

S.S. "DOCTEUR PIERRE BENOIT"

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from LON- DON &c, in connection with above Steamer are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before Noon TODAY requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned Goods remaining undelivered after Jan. 31st, at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All claims must be sent in to us on or before Feb. 2nd, or they will not be recognized.

All damaged packages will be examined by Messrs. Godard & Douglas on SATURDAY, Jan. 30th at 10 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

R. EDEKUSER,
Acting Agent.
Hongkong, January 24th, 1921. [306]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

CANES.

AN old established London Firm with good connection amongst Manufacturers, wishes to get in touch with a Firm in the East handling all kinds of CANES, including Bamboos, Partridges etc.

Reply to—
A.D.,
c/o Daily Press Office, Hongkong.
[304]

DEBTS DUE BY AUSTRIAN & BULGARIAN NATIONALS.

BRITISH NATIONALS

BRITISH NATIONALS resident in this Colony who have any claim against Austrian and Bulgarian Nationals as defined in Government Notifications Nos. 551 and 552 published in the Government Gazette of November 5th and 12th, 1920, should communicate with the undersigned without delay.

J. D. LLOYD,
Administrator of Austrian and Bulgarian Property.
Courts of Justice,
24th January, 1921. [301]

GOVERNMENT BILLS, ETC.

TENDERS FOR SPECIE AND MEXICAN DOLLARS

TENDERS for SPECIE and MEXICAN DOLLARS current in this Colony, for Telegraphic Transfer, on the 28th, 29th, 30th, and 31st JANUARY, 1921, at 11.00 A.M., will be received by the TREASURY CHEST OFFICER, ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT, until 11 o'clock A.M. on January 25th, 1921.

The tenders to state the total amount in Pounds Sterling. No Telegraphic Transfer will be made for less than £100.

The tenders to be in duplicate, and in sealed covers, addressed to the TREASURY CHEST OFFICER, ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT, and endorsed "TENDERS FOR GOVERNMENT BILLS, ETC."

The right to accept or reject any or all of the tenders is reserved.

Copies of Forms of Tender can be had on application.

Persons tendering for (Bills) are hereby notified that, having regard to the provisions of the Act 23 George III, Cap. 45 and 41 George III, Cap. 52, the acceptance of any such Tender is subject to the express condition that no Member of the British House of Commons shall be admitted to any share or part in or to any benefit to arise from the Contract thereby made for the allotment of such (Bills).

"The provisions in question do not apply to Contracts entered into by any incorporated Company in its corporate capacity and made for the general benefit of the Company."

A. DELACOMBE, Lt. Col.,
Treasury Chest Officer, A.P.D.,
His Majesty's Treasury Office,
Hongkong, January 25th, 1921. [303]

HONGKONG WAR MEMORIAL.

EX-OFFICERS

wishing to attend the Service in connection with the unveiling of the above Memorial are requested to communicate as soon as possible with—

Brig. Gen. E. B. MACINTOSH,
B.A.T. Co.

Seats will be allotted to them in the Cathedral and they should wear Service Medals, Miniature Medals or Ribbons.

The Service will take place on SUNDAY, 30th, at 10.30 A.M.

[301]

DIOCESAN BOYS' SCHOOL, HONGKONG

GENERAL MEETING of O.D.B.'s

will be held at the School on TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 1st, 1921, at 8.30 P.M.

AGENDA.—

To discuss Rules and Suggestions drawn up by the temporary Committee.

To form an Old Diocesan's Association, to adopt rules and to elect Committee and Officers.

W. T. FEATHERSTONE,
Headmaster.
[290]

THE LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

St. George's Building,
Carter Road,
Hongkong.

Telephone No. 200. Telegraphic address: Globe Hongkong.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that as from the 1st day of February next, Mr. WILLIAM ERIC BAILE will take charge of the Company's business in Hongkong as Acting Local Manager.

Hongkong, January 22nd, 1921. [289]

NOTICE.

THE SHAREHOLDERS of the BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE

are hereby informed that an INTERIM DIVIDEND of Frs. 30 per Share will be paid from FEBRUARY 1st, 1921, on presentation of their certificates at the Head Office, in Paris, and at any of its Agencies.

Hongkong, January 20th, 1921. [278]

HONGKONG ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY

THE ANNUAL ROBERT BURNS ANNIVERSARY DINNER

will be held at the HONGKONG HOTEL on TUESDAY, JANUARY 26th, at 8 o'clock, P.M.

Members desiring to attend are requested to communicate with the undersigned.

Cost of Dinner will be \$3.40 per head exclusive of wines.

T. W. HILL,
Hon. Secretary,
HONGKONG ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY,
Hongkong, January 17th, 1921. [245]

INTIMATIONS

THE WEST POINT BUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY-THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Offices of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., on FRIDAY, JANUARY 29th, 1921, at 11.30 A.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statement of Accounts for the year ending December 31st, 1920.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 19th, to FRIDAY, JANUARY 23rd, both days inclusive, during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE,
Secretary to the General Agents.
Hongkong, January 19th, 1921. [219]

THE HONGKONG CENTRAL ESTATE, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Offices of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., on FRIDAY, JANUARY 29th, 1921, at 11.40 A.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statement of Accounts for the year ending December 31st, 1920.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 19th, to FRIDAY, JANUARY 23rd, both days inclusive, during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE,
Secretary to the General Managers.
Hongkong, January 19th, 1921. [230]

THE HONGKONG LAND RECLAMATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Offices of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., on FRIDAY, JANUARY 29th, 1921, at 11.50 A.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statement of Accounts for the year ending December 31st, 1920.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 19th, to FRIDAY, JANUARY 23rd, both days inclusive, during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, January 19th, 1921. [321]

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY-THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Offices of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., on FRIDAY, JANUARY 29th, 1921, at 12 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statement of Accounts for the year ending December 31st, 1920.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 19th, to FRIDAY, JANUARY 23rd, both days inclusive, during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, January 19th, 1921. [322]

THE KOWLOON LAND AND BUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY-SECOND ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Company's Offices, Victoria Buildings, on FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 1st, 1921, at 12 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statement of Accounts for the year ending December 31st, 1920.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 20th, to FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 4th, both days inclusive, during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE,
Secretary to the
HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.,
General Agents for
THE KOWLOON LAND AND BUILDING CO., LTD.
Hongkong, January 19th, 1921. [283]

THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE ONE HUNDRED AND FIRST ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, Hotel Manions, on MONDAY, FEBRUARY 7th, 1921, at 11 A.M., for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts, declaring a Dividend and electing Directors and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from JANUARY 25th to FEBRUARY 7th, 1921, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
JOHN ARNOLD,
Secretary.
Hongkong, January 18th, 1921. [252]

THE ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the above Club will be held at the Old Club House, on TUESDAY, the 1st of FEBRUARY, 1921, at 8.30 P.M., to consider the question of admitting Ladies as Members &/or Subscribers to the Club.

Should there be a majority of three-fourths (or approximately so) in favour, Extraordinary General Meetings will be called to pass and confirm resolutions making the necessary alterations to the Articles of Association.

By Order,
L. S. GREENHILL,
Hon. Secretary.
Hongkong, January 20th, 1921. [269]

INTIMATION

WATSON'S

FINE OLD

BROWN

BRANDY

Unsurpassed as a Liqueur—

delightful to the palate, mellow,

and of Fine Aroma.

As a beverage, most health-

ful and agreeable; an aid to

digestion.

A. S. WATSON &

CO., LTD.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

Phone 516.

[11]

BIRTHS.

HAY.—At Shanghai, on January 20th, to Mr. and Mrs. JAMES HAY, a son.

PIERCE.—At 129A, The Peak, on January 23rd, to Mr. and Mrs. A. PIERCE, a son.

MARRIAGES.

JACKSON—HARDING.—At Shanghai, on January 19th, FRANK VERNOR JACKSON, to FRANCES RAYMOND HARDING.

KINGSLEY—BENJAMIN.—At Nanking, on January 19th, OLIVER SIRAS KINGSLEY, to DAPHNE ELIDA BENJAMIN.

SANDBACH—HAYWARD.—At Shanghai, on January 18th, HOLLAND MILLER SANDBACH, to ELLA DOROTHY HAYWARD.

DEATH.

STEPHEN.—At Chinkiang, on January 18th, Capt. ROBERT STEPHEN, aged 58 years, formerly of the I.O.S. Suwo, and latterly of the Ewo Huk Chinko.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOGES RD. O. LONDON OFFICE: 121, FLEET STREET, E.C.4.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JANUARY 25TH, 1921.

CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM.

Many people are wondering what is happening in regard to the question of Constitutional Reform for Hongkong. Something has happened, or is about to happen, in most of the other Crown Colonies of the Empire, and an announcement as to what is to happen in Hongkong is long overdue. The agitation for Constitutional Reform dates back almost to the foundation of the Colony, and from time to time small concessions have been made to the demands of the European community. It is now twenty-five years since the last concession was made, and the growth of population and the extension of the franchise which has marked the past quarter of the century in almost every part of the Empire, save in a few of the Crown Colonies, suggests that the time is fully ripe for some further concession here. The last petition from the Colony went home about two years after the outbreak of the war, while Mr. BOWEN LAW was Secretary of State for the Colonies, and a reply came back on the proverbial half sheet of notepaper, conveying a curt refusal to vary in any way the decisions reached some twenty years previously by his predecessors in office. This reply led to the formation of the Constitutional Reform Association for the purpose of

steadily pressing the subject, but in view of the immense amount of work the war cast upon the Imperial Authorities, the Association remained more or less inactive from a desire not to appear to be unduly harassing the Government at such a time.

It was not until the war had come to an end that the Constitutional Reform Association definitely formulated proposals for consideration. Just over two years ago a large and enthusiastic public meeting was held at the Theatre Royal when resolutions were passed unanimously suggesting that the Constitution of the Legislative Council of the Colony should be amended on the following lines: (1) That as regards all the Unofficial Members of the Council (other than the two Chinese nominated Members) the principle of election, instead of nomination, shall be applied; (2) that the number of Unofficial Members shall be increased from 6 to 9, and that the number of Official Members shall remain as at present, namely 3; (3) that of the seven elected Unofficial Members (all of whom shall be British subjects) one shall be elected by the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce; one by the Justices of the Peace; four (three of whom shall be of British race and one of Portuguese race), by British subjects who are jurymen, or are qualified for, but exempt from, jury service; and one by the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce, or some other body representative of the Chinese community. In due course these resolutions were forwarded to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and a reply was received that Sir REGINALD STRONG, who had just been appointed to the Governorship, had been requested to give his careful consideration to the questions involved after he had had some experience of the Colony. When His Excellency arrived in the Colony in September, 1919, he was presented with an address of welcome which enumerated seventeen of the problems to which his attention was specially directed, and the last on the list "though not, therefore, to be regarded as the least important," was this question of Constitutional Reform. Early in 1920 a deputation from the Constitutional Reform Association had an interview with His Excellency on the subject, and since then there has been complete silence.

A couple of years ago a Governor appointed to British East Africa had to deal on his arrival with a somewhat similar question and in three weeks a measure of Constitutional Reform was decided upon which appears to have satisfied local aspirations for the time being. With this example in mind we shall hardly be accused of pressing unduly for information as to what has happened in regard to the request made by the residents of Hongkong for the very moderate measure of Constitutional Reform we have outlined above. Within the last year of two Malta, and also Ceylon, have been given an unofficial majority. Some measure of Constitutional Reform has been promised for the Straits Settlement. The West Indies are clamouring for it; many of the islands have their representative institutions, and those which have not are asking for them. The franchise in Great Britain has been so extended by the admission of women as to double the electorate. With all this going on, and with a statesman like Lord MILNER at the Colonial Office—the man who on a famous occasion spoke of the voteless Briton as a "hell"—we ought to be able to count confidently on an extension of the elective principle here. In view of Lord MILNER's early retirement from the Colonial Office, we have been hoping to hear that this long-standing question has been decided in a way which will meet the legitimate aspirations of the Colony. Lord MILNER having now resigned we trust His Excellency the Governor may find it convenient to take an early opportunity of announcing how the question of Constitutional Reform for the Colony stands.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Brooke Smith arrived from Shanghai by the Nile yesterday.

The Japanese Government has authorized the establishment of a Merchandise Exchange in Antung, Manchuria.

Mr. Chow Kwo-hien, former Chinese Consul-General at Rangoon, has been appointed to a similar post at Manila.

A Chinese woman, alleged to have committed suicide, has been removed to the mortuary. The woman's throat was badly severed.

A Chinese fitter was killed at Taikeo Dockyard on Sunday, as a result of a fall from scaffolding while working on the S.S. *Sunning* in dry dock.

Mr. T. L. Perkins, First Assistant Director of Public Works, returned to the Colony by the *Cap Financier* after nine months' home leave. Mr. Perkins was accompanied by Mrs. Perkins.

In connection with the armed robbery at 23, Stanley Street, during the week-end, a Chinese woman was brought before Mr. R. E. Lindsell at the Magistrate's, on a charge of receiving some of the stolen goods. A remand was ordered.

The Japanese Legation has addressed a protest to the Waichiao against the American contract for the erection of five wireless telegraph stations in China, on the ground that it conflicts with the wireless contract awarded the Mitsui Company in 1918.

Following the example set by the Government, railroads in Japan, which put into effect a 23 per cent. increase in freight rates on the 11th inst., all private railroad companies throughout the country have decided to raise their rates to the same standard.

The results of the Hongkong University Matriculation Examination held in December at the Shanghai, Wuchang, and Hankow centres are announced. A list has been forwarded to us, but as the names it contains are of little local interest we are unable to devote the space to its publication.

The resignation of Lieut.-Colonel T. E. Trueman, O.B.E., of the Shanghai Defence Corps, has been accepted by the Council of Shanghai with regret. Retired rank, with the right to wear the prescribed uniform, has been conferred on him in consideration of his long and valued service in the Corps.

Following is the form the Canton Government's intentions regarding the Customs taken in a message from Peking: "The Canton Government proposes that it should receive the Customs funds collected in the South, retain the 13 per cent. which has hitherto been set aside by the Customs administration for the South-west, and remit the balance to Peking."

His Excellency gave a dinner on Saturday evening at Government House in honour of the Hon. Mr. W. Chatham, C.M.G., and Mrs. Chatham. The guests present were the Hon. Mr. E. V. D. and Mrs. Parr, Dr. and Mrs. Harston, and Miss Harston, Mr. and Mrs. Denison, Mr. and Mrs. Wakeman, Dr. and Mrs. Black, Mr. and Mrs. G. K. Chatham, Mr. and Mrs. Omistson and Mr. Hake.

Another illustration of the unsatisfactory character of the mail service from Home was given yesterday when a letter mailed reached the Colony a day later than the newspaper mail of the same date. The newspaper mail comes all the way by sea, while "to save time" the letter mail is sent overland from Bombay to Nefapatam—and apparently misses the connection now and then.

The Government at Peking is in receipt of a telegram from the Chinese Minister to Switzerland to the effect that the Federal Government of Switzerland has appointed Mr. Jean Isler its first Consul-General at Shanghai, and that as soon as the approval of the Chinese Government is obtained the appointee will immediately proceed to his post. It is reported the Government has given its approval to this appointment.

Among the passengers who passed through the Colony on the P. & O. *Pliny* was Mrs. G. E. Morrison, wife of the famous *Times* correspondent and subsequently Adviser to the Chinese Government. Mrs. Morrison has been in Peking for four months, attending to the beautiful house where many friends recall so much pleasant hospitality and winding up her affairs. She expects to make her home permanently in London.

The N.C. *Daily News* learns on reliable authority that the Fifth Far Eastern Olympic Games will be held in Shanghai next May. The grounds have not yet been selected. Dr. J. H. Gray, secretary of the physical department, National Committee, Y.M.C.A., has been selected executive secretary. Mr. C. G. Hoh, physical director of the local Chinese Y.M.C.A., and others have been appointed to select athletes from Shanghai.

A Chinese carpenter on board the S.S. *Sunning* was charged before Mr. R. E. Lindsell at the Magistrate's, yesterday, with the unlawful possession of five revolvers and 500 rounds of ammunition. Inspector Blackman said the Chief Superintendent of Police took a serious view of the case and asked the Magistrate to inflict a maximum penalty. A sentence of six months' imprisonment with hard labour was imposed. The defendant asked to be given the option of a fine but this was refused.

The programme of the Mirova-Podolsky Concert to be given to-morrow afternoon at 8.30 at St. Andrew's Hall is a very attractive one. M. Podolsky's pianoforte contributions will include the Bach-Liszt "Lamentations and Crucifix," Chopin's Nocturne Polonaise, and four numbers by various composers in the second-half of the programme. Mlle. Mirova's interpretations include a minuet by Paderewski, Grieg's "Anitra" dance, a walse by Chopin (by request), Dvorak's Humoresque, and Godard's Mazurka.

CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH ROUTE'S AGENCY.)

INCOME-TAX DECISION.

EXCHANGE COMPENSATION ALLOWANCE TO BE TAXED.

LONDON, January 24th.

The Board of Inland Revenue has ruled that payments as compensation for loss on exchange so far made to officers and others stationed in countries where the rate of exchange is unfavourable to Great Britain are liable to income-tax, and should be included in the assessments.

The recipients' total assessable income will be reached by conversion into sterling at the current official rate of exchange of the gross total number of units (dollars on the China station and rupees on the East India station) actually issuable in respect of emoluments normally assessable to income-tax.

The decision comes into force from April 1st, 1920, and applies to all such payments already made, or which fall to be made, to both naval and civil personnel in respect of the period beginning then.

FORD MOTOR CO.'S LOAN NEGOTIATIONS.

DEAL OF ABOUT TWENTY-FIVE MILLION POUNDS.

LONDON, January 24th.

In connection with the New York correspondent's report that Ford Motors are negotiating for a loan of fifty million dollars, the Times' New York correspondent says that financial circles estimate that the Ford Company need about £25,000,000 to pay off loans (£7,000,000 from banks and £18,000,000 to pay taxes) and to supply additional capital, mainly because the Ford Co. have on their hands over £7,000,000 worth of unsold motor-cars for which there is at present no market. The reduction of the price of Ford cars stimulated sales for a short time, but the works were closed at the end of the year.

SIR AUCKLAND GEDDES

ARRIVAL IN LONDON.

LONDON, January 24th.

Sir Auckland Geddes has arrived in London.

SUBMARINE DISASTER.

KING'S MESSAGE OF SYMPATHY.

LONDON, January 24th.

His Majesty the King has telegraphed to Mr. Walter Long: "I am deeply grieved to hear of the sinking of Submarine K5 resulting in the loss of the gallant crew. Please have my heartfelt sympathy conveyed to the relatives of the officers and men who perished."

EARLIER CABLES.

5 OFFICERS AND 51 MEN LOST.

LONDON, January 23rd.

The Admiralty announce that 5 officers and 51 men were lost in Submarine K5. It is unofficially stated that it is surmised that she struck a submerged obstruction created in war-time or a rock at the sea-bottom.

INQUIRY ON "QUEEN ELIZABETH."

LONDON, January 23rd.

It is authoritative stated that a wreckage has been found which is undoubtedly that of K5. An inquiry is being held on the Queen Elizabeth in Arosa Bay.

TURKEY'S FINANCES.

TEMPORARILY UNDER CONTROL OF ALLIES.

CONSTANTINOPLE, January 24th.

The Government has signed the agreement establishing provisional inter-Allied control over all disbursements and revenues. The Administration of the Public Debt immediately advanced £2,400,000 on the security of a good deposit at the Ottoman Bank.

In order immediately to assist the Treasury, the Allies are raising the embargo, £250,000 (£1) was deposited by the Turkish Government in the Ottoman Bank. The sum is being handed over to the Debt Department, which advances to the Treasury £1,300,000 against the sale of stores at present in State depots. The situation is still precarious. The debt is estimated at £5,000,000, which is due to the non-payment of military and civil officials and other liabilities for the past three months.

ITALIAN SOCIALISTS SPLIT.

COMMUNISTS LEAVE CONGRESS.

LEONARD, January 23rd.

As a result of the victory of the moderates in the Socialist Congress, the Communists left the Congress and proceeded to another meeting place in order to form a Communist Party constituting the Italian section of the Third International.

LATEST CABLES.

REPARATIONS CONFERENCE. MOST IMPORTANT SINCE THE ARMISTICE.

PARIS, January 24th.

The Allied Conference opened in the historic Clock Hall at the Quai d'Orsay. It is the most important conference held since the Armistice. Marshal Foch and Field-Marshal Sir Henry Wilson conferred prior to the opening which indicates that the question of disarmament will be probably be first discussed.

M. BRIAND AS MOUTHPIECE OF FRANCE.

PARIS, January 23rd.

A Havas message says:—The papers are laying stress on the hearty ovation which greeted the Premier after the eloquent speech in the Chamber (defining the French policy). The papers ascribe it to the frankness with which M. Briand touched upon the difficulties of the present time, and express satisfaction at the fact that the Premier is assured of the support of Parliament. M. Briand, they argue, will thus have full liberty and authority to speak in France's name at the next Allied conference.

GREAT FRENCH HOPES.

LONDON, January 24th.

The French expectations of the outcome of any Allied conference were never higher than they are to-day.

The Echo de Paris says that Germany will be given until May 1st to fulfil her disarmament obligations, after which penalties will be exacted in the event of non-fulfilment of the terms.

The Nation asserts that: Earl Curzon, yesterday, remarked to a French personage "You will be satisfied with this conference." The Petit Parisien says that Mr. Lloyd George insists on the necessity of fixing the sum of Germany's indebtedness immediately, and more for all.

The Journal declares that this augurs most happily for the success of the negotiations as it coincides with the view of the French Government.

EARLIER CABLES.

ALLEGED CAUSE OF IMPROVEMENT IN VALUE OF FRANCO.

PARIS, January 23rd.

M. Briand awaited Mr. Lloyd George and his party at the railway station on arrival for the meeting of the Supreme Council, which is regarded as one of the most important yet held. The most favourable atmosphere prevails and the impression is wide-spread that the practical decisions reached largely account for the marked improvement in the value of the franc, which yesterday closed at 54.98 to the pound, as compared with 51.33 to the pound the previous day.

WHAT FRANCE FEARS.

PARIS, January 21st.

A Havas message says:—In his speech in the Chamber, the French Premier, taking up the question of reparations, pointed out that France, after two years, is still waiting for payment. France's patience should not be interpreted as weakness, yet France has no intention of using force before exhausting all other means. The Allies will examine Germany's present financial possibilities. The Government knows that immediate results are possible and will insist upon getting them. The Allies have a right to see whether Germany really does its utmost and conceals nothing. Union among the Allies is, however, necessary to prevent Germany from avoiding a part of the payment.

WHAT GERMANY HAS ALREADY SURRENDERED.

PARIS, January 23rd.

The Reparations Commission has issued a list of goods handed over by Germany under the Peace Treaty to December 31st last, including over 17,000,000 tons of coal, over 2,000,000 tons of steamers and other vessels, and 102 kilos of dyes and dyestuffs. Great Britain receives 1,476,000 tons of ships, and 3,113,000 kilos of dyestuffs. France receives 3,172,000, and the United States 1,300,000 kilos of dyestuffs. The Commission points out that the German valuation of the surrendered property exceeds the actual value, and there is a wide difference between the German figures and the estimate of the Commission in regard to many classes of the surrendered goods.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

MEETING OF COUNCIL NEXT MONTH.

PARIS, January 21st.

A Havas message says:—The next meeting of the Council of the League of Nations is to take place at Geneva on February 21st, under the presidency of Senor De Ounha, the Brazilian Ambassador in Paris. Dr. Wellington Koo, the Chinese Ambassador in London, will represent China, which is now a member of the Council of the League.

LATEST CABLES.

RED PLOT IN GERMANY. ONLY A RUSE TO PUT OFF DISARMAMENT?

LONDON, January 24th.

In connection with the Berlin semi-official statement regarding the discovery of a Red army organisation, it is pointed out here that reports of the discovery of a Red army in Germany constantly recur whenever there is a question of the disarmament of Germany.

EARLIER CABLES.

DISCOVERY OF WELL-ORGANISED ARMY.

BERLIN, January 23rd.

It is semi-officially stated that searches of houses in Essen, Dusseldorf, Elberfeld and Lueven, near Dortmund, amply prove the existence of a Red army, with military headquarters in Berlin, which has been called into being by the German Communist Party. The statements of the persons arrested confirm this, and the documents seized show that the Red army possesses light and heavy arms and a vast quantity of other war material. Armed action was to begin at the conclusion of the recent strike of smelters at Hamburg but was postponed for a fortnight, because it was considered that the time was not ripe for combined action throughout the country. It is reported from Dusseldorf that a Red army General was arrested.

TO PACIFY ARMENIA.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S SUGGESTION.

WASHINGTON, January 23rd.

President Wilson, in a note to Mr. Hyman, President of the League of Nations Council, expresses the opinion that the distressful situation in Armenia is only the detail of the vast Russian problem. The recent tragic events in Poland and the Crimea prove that armed invasion is not the way to bring peace to Russia. Obviously, the struggling border States would not attack Great Russia, unless encouraged by the promise of support from stronger Powers. President Wilson suggests that a public, solemn agreement between the Powers not to violate, or permit the violation of, the territorial integrity of Russia is a *quid pro quo* of any attempt to pacify Armenia and other border States.

INTERNATIONAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

PARIS, January 23rd.

Holland has been admitted to the membership of the International Chamber of Commerce.

FOR EUROPEAN RELIEF.

GIFT OF CORN FROM MIDDLE WEST FARMERS.

NEW YORK, January 23rd.

Mr. Hoover, on behalf of the European Relief Committee, has accepted the offer of a million bushels of corn from the Middle West farmers. The Committee will arrange for the milling and shipment of the corn, a portion of which may be allotted to famine relief in China.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

BOLSHIEVIES SCORE AT KIANGNAI.

SHANGHAI, January 22nd.

Unusual precautions are being taken at Kiangnaei Arsenal as Bolshevik activities among the workmen are reported. Special detectives are busy.

FIFTY YEARS A FREEMASON.

SHANGHAI, January 22nd.

Dr. Ivy, the District Grand Master, presented the jubilee jewel to Brother W. Henderson, of the Lodge Cosmopolitan on the 50th anniversary of his initiation. There was a representative attendance of freemasons at an interesting ceremony.

MOVEMENT FOR IMPROVEMENT OF ROADS IN CHINA.

SHANGHAI, January 22nd.

The good roads movement, which is endeavouring intensively to stimulate interest, has elected Yeh Kung Cho, the Minister of Communications, honorary chairman of the committee.

AIMS OF NEW CHINESE MINISTER TO FRANCE.

PARIS, January 23rd.

A Havas message says:—The French press is giving Tching Lo, the new Chinese Minister to Paris, a warm welcome. It is pointed out that the distinguished diplomat is a former student of the Paris University where he took the degree of Doctor of Law. To a Le Journal representative, Tching Lo said that his chief aim will be to make more intimate the bonds happily uniting the French and the Chinese Republics which, however, do not know one another well enough. China can offer an inexhaustible supply of raw materials of all kinds, while France can send engineers, mechanics and other technical men to China whom she needs badly. Because of a real love for France and of a profound comprehension of French life and civilisation, the new Minister is sure to be a *persona grata* here and to be in a position to render his own country invaluable service.

PRIME MINISTER ON THE POLITICAL FUTURE.

NEW TIMES—NEW PROBLEMS.

THE ENCOURAGEMENT GIVEN TO SINN FEINERS.

Mr. Lloyd George was entertained last month at a complimentary banquet at the Constitutional Club. Mr. Bonar Law, president of the club, was in the chair. The occasion was unique in political history, and was marked by a noteworthy tribute to the Prime Minister, the members of the club flocking from the library and smoking-rooms into the main hall to cheer him when he arrived.

Mr. Bonar Law, in proposing the health of Mr. Lloyd George, said that his guest was intensely human—human in his strength, and human also in his weakness. He was able to sympathise with the joys and the sorrows of the ordinary man and woman of the country. (Hear, hear.)

For concentration of energy on a particular object Mr. Lloyd George excelled by far any man he had ever met. (Hear, hear.) Referring to the last two years of the war, Mr. Bonar Law said: During those two years, from the time he got up to the time he went to bed Mr. Lloyd George thought of nothing except the successful end of the war. That was his life, and he had no other life. He was there in good report and evil, when we saw what courage meant. It was not merely the courage of dogged determination which was possessed by many, but whatever the position, good or bad, he had not only that courage but he had a buoyant hopefulness which was an example and an inspiration to everyone who worked with him. (Cheers.)

The other day when I stood at the grave in Westminster Abbey of the unknown warrior, before me was a noble statue of William Pitt. As I left the Abbey I said to one of my colleagues, "A hundred years hence will Lloyd George occupy in the minds of our descendants the importance which William Pitt holds to-day?" My colleague replied, "I cannot tell, but it is quite possible." (Cheers.)

I will read you part of a sentence from a private letter which I received from Mr. Balfour just after the Armistice. He wrote:—

Our friend (meaning our guest to-night) is, I think the most remarkable single figure produced by the Great War. (Cheers.)

After having seen pretty intimately the leading men of all countries who fought with us in that war, I for what it is worth, have the same opinion. (Cheers.) And our countrymen will not forget it. That does not mean that as long as he is in political life they are to give him a majority. (Laughter.) He is very much alive. From his speech you will probably find that he is living not in the past, but in the present. If so, he must be judged as a contemporary politician, by what he does now, and it would be a bad thing if Governments were to be eternal. (Laughter and Hear, hear.) They are born to die, and it is not good that anyone should have a permanent lease of power. Whatever may be the future political life of my right hon. friend, I am sure of this: Ours is a magnificent, a generous, and great people, and it will always join with the same enthusiasm with which you will drink this toast in remembering the name of the man who was privileged to be of great service to his country. (Cheers.)

IN THE LIONS' DEN.

Mr. Lloyd George, who was received with cheers, said:—There was a time when these kind words would not have been said within these walls. They say that walls have ears. If the walls had tongues, and some malicious little brick were suddenly to disturb the harmony of these proceedings by repeating what has been said here in this room about me, it would at least be just a little embarrassing, not only for me, but I think enough of your good nature to think it would be embarrassing to you, too. I am here, not because I have changed, but because times have changed. (Hear, hear.) The problems have changed, and the methods of dealing with them must be changed as well; and the men who do not realise that are not fit for responsibility in a great epoch. That is the fundamental fact which has been recognised by practically every great country in Europe.

There is hardly a country—there is no big country in Europe—where they have not realised that the old play of parties, the distribution of responsibility between ancient parties which you have got in every country, is not adapted to the needs of this great hour, when responsibilities are such that both political parties in the State will have to shoulder them. The countries where that is not realised have had griefs. America, where they have not yet signed peace with Germany, and even Greece, is another illustration of the same truth. The perils are so great, the difficulties are so enormous, the burdens are so heavy that no single party, however powerful, can carry them. That is the explanation of why we came to the conclusion that in this country you had to get both political parties concentrating their talents, their zeal, to pull the country through the greatest trial with which it has ever been confronted. And we have succeeded. (Cheers.) You won the war—a voice. "You did it," and we are getting along in settling peace problems. I am not claiming that the Government won the war. All I say is this: if the war had not been won it would have been said it was due entirely to us. (Hear, hear.) If there is success it is attributable to someone else; if there is failure—well, it is the Government which is entirely to blame.

But I think I may be pardoned for saying that amongst the mariners on the list of the unemployed I can see no better material for a crew than what we have got on board at the present time. (Laughter.) An unforgiving nation—(laughter)—has thought that unity is essential until we get into smooth waters, and when that unity ceases the issues will be different to any issues we fought in the past, and the forces that will be arrayed will be of a different character from any that we met in the past. We shall be fighting on absolutely new issues where the men of the old parties in the main will be on the same side, and where there will be new parties arising out of the deep—powerful, as we think, dangerous, but powerful—presenting an absolutely new view of life; one which has not been tried, and one, we think, which if it is tried will be a failure; but one we shall have to take account of, and take serious note of, and contend with the utmost strength at our disposal. (Cheers.)

After paying a warm tribute to the loyalty, courage, patience and sagacity of his "equal partner," Mr. Bonar Law, the Prime Minister proceeded:—

If you will allow me, I will say a few words about reprisals. Mr. Gladstone, once upon a time, roused great indignation in this country over the atrocities of the Turks in Bulgaria. That has rather misled them. These little imitation Gladstones—(loud laughter)—are going about the country delivering speeches to rouse us, as if they were bashi-bazouks. They have neither the genius of Gladstone nor have they the cause. (Cheers.) So it hasn't come off. (Laughter.) What is the position? There is a well-organised, highly subsidised murder campaign going on in Ireland against men who are engaged in discharging the elementary duties of civilisation in that country. What are those duties? The guardianship of order, of life, of security, and of property. (Cheers.) There is intimidation, there is murder and treachery—murder, cowardly murder—by men, apparently unarmed, apparently harmless, dressed like civilians, allowed to come and go as if they were under the protection of the police, the police regarding them as part of the citizenship which they are there to defend. When the policeman passes he is shot in the back or from behind a wall. ("Shame!") Cowardly, mean murder! And whilst the police are discharging those elementary duties of civilisation, and discharging them amongst difficulties, they are entitled to the support of every honest citizen, Liberal as well as Conservative. (Cheers.) We are all under the same protection.

There is no liberty in any land without law. (Cheers.) Go to the countries where the arm of the law does not extend. You have tyranny, you have despotism, you have the iron heel of the strong and the brutality of the savage. There is no liberty. And Liberals ought to combine with Conservatives in protecting these people who are defending law in Ireland. (Cheers.) What is happening? I am really ashamed to say it, that men belonging to the party that I belong to should be attacking these people, holding them up to the obloquy not merely of this country but of the whole civilised world. Hundreds of policemen and soldiers killed treacherously—but there is no map issued by the London Liberal Federation to mark the spot where they fell in defending liberty. (Cheers.) The map is for their murderers. Cotton warehouses burned, in our own country, with material to provide employment, and food—none too plentiful—to provide employment for thousands in this country. And a poor boy who tried to give information that would extinguish the flames shot like a dog in the street. ("Shame!") I have not yet heard of a leader issued by Abington Street to denounce that [unarmed man] done to death in the presence of pleading wives. I have not yet heard that Sir John Simon has gone to Oxford to denounce that infamy. (Cheers.) Wounded men, who had been shot, and were lying on the lonely, dreary hillside road in Ireland, mutilated and killed!

We have fought many enemies in this war. We fought the Turks. Not one of them has been guilty of this brutal savagery to the wounded! (Cheers.)

I have not yet heard of a demonstration being organised in the Albert Hall to be addressed by Mr. Asquith to denounce that brutality. All the denunciation, the time, money, talents, enthusiasm, is all to hold to execration the victims and their avengers, and not their assassins. Believe me, I tell you here in this club, for the honour of my old party, we have neither lot nor part in this—(hear, hear)—and that faction does not represent Liberalism. (Hear, hear.) Have they reckoned upon the effect abroad of all this? You know there are neighbours who always like to hear unpleasant tit-battle about any prosperous house in their neighbourhood. (Laughter.) If there is any disagreeable gossip circulated either by the servants or members of the household they come along and say, "Did you hear that? (Laughter.) Do you know what they are saying?" and there it goes and it is whispered, and they enjoy it. And there are nations just the same. Slander has always a big circulation, and if you have any doubt, inquire as to the books that are selling at the present moment! (Loud laughter and cheers.) And Britain provoked envy.

SOME EVILS.

I do not say that responsible people in foreign countries believe this sort of thing, but there are many people who are ready to believe it. I do not mind saying—and I want to say it—that I am sorry to see French journalists publish this attack upon us; that French journals

should send men to Ireland to scavenge amongst people who conspired to destroy France at its darkest hour in 1917—(prolonged cheers)—to scavenge amongst them for material to slander the nation that stood by them in their darkest days and lost 600,000 lives to defend the liberties of that country. I believe Frenchmen will agree with us in saying that they are ashamed of it. I wanted to say that. (Cheers.) But it is not merely the effect abroad; in France, in America you have always got a certain type of journal which gives the lead in headlines in any attack on Great Britain, and never prints the reply. After that, what of the effect on the murder gang itself. They are encouraged, they are stimulated, they are supported by this action. You and I know perfectly well that these meetings which they get up, where they pass resolutions, do not represent British opinion in the least. (Cheers.) But these are the only meetings reported in them.

You can always have a great meeting in the Albert Hall. I always had one in my worst days—(laughter)—I mean from your point of view. (Renewed laughter.) And the other day you had a crowded meeting there, packed up to the ceiling, cheering enthusiastically a crazy M.P. who wanted to hang Ministers to lamp-post. Is there anything cruder than that. (Laughter.) There is much better use you can make of them than that, and of the lamp-post, too.

ALBERT HALL MISREPRESENTATIONS. You can always get it. You have 7,000,000 people in this city within bus and tram distance of the Albert Hall, and you can always have at least 10,000 Bolsheviks and Sinn Feiners and faddists and cranks of all sorts to pack the Albert Hall. But when they see in Ireland—in Orlau, Kerry, and Cork—that the Albert Hall was crowded with 10,000 London citizens to protest against the action of the police and soldiers they will say, "Let us hold on; carry on. We are making an impression in England."

That is the real danger. The real danger is the encouragement that will be given to the forces of disorder by an appearance that this country is weakening. It is not weakening. (Loud cheers.) There is one way if you want to stop the action, which has been taken to suppress insurrection and murder in Ireland. There is one way you can do it. You can turn this Government out. But so long as it is there we mean to exhaust every resource and power we possess in order to stamp out these things. (Loud cheers.)

THE INTERESTS OF IRELAND. The country that made such sacrifices during the war, that won such trials, that showed such endurance is not going to be lashed by a gang of murderers at our own doors. (Hear, hear.) We are doing it in the interests of Britain—yes; but we are doing it in the interests of Ireland. (Hear, hear.) It is not that you will not get peace in Ireland. You will not get a consideration of the best method of establishing peace, until you have destroyed the terror. (Hear, hear.) I was asking somebody the other day, "Supposing there was an election in Ireland, what would happen? Would the Sinn Feiners be returned?" He said, "Yes." "Well," I said, "does that mean Ireland is supporting them?" He said, "Oh no." (Laughter.) It means that no man dare put up against them. It means that no man dare go to the poll to record his vote; no one can work. What is the good of talking about the liberties of Ireland when you get these Bolshevik tactics in order to produce anarchy and despotism in Ireland? To make Ireland a free agent in discussing the problem with us you must break the terror, and having done so, when the tumult is suppressed we must have a double courage.

The first is the courage to suppress, and the other is the even greater courage which is needed to concede, to conciliate. The real difficulty with regard to Ireland has always been this: When Ireland is in a ferment everybody says, as I have been saying tonight, that you really cannot do anything until you have a better atmosphere. When insurrection has been suppressed the people say, "Leave us alone." The result is there is a recrudescence of the evil. Stamp out murder, suppress rebellions, restore freedom to Ireland; that face our problems. (Cheers.) Let us establish concord, let us make Ireland a worthy partner in a great Empire. (Cheers.)

EUROPEAN PROBLEMS. This is one of the tasks of the Coalition, but it is one of many. I do not believe any Government that ever existed in this country has been overwhelmed with such a perplexity of great problems. (Hear, hear.) All day to-day and yesterday your chairman and myself have been engaged with the Prime Minister of France and the Foreign Minister of Italy discussing some of the most difficult problems in Europe. We have barely had time to come here. To-morrow we shall resume. The task in front of the Government is a gigantic one, and the fact that what is best in your party—yes, and I still say, what is best in our party—stand together for the nation is an encouragement to put us through. (Cheers.) I do not believe we realise how much other lands are looking to Britain. We are so overwhelmed with our own difficulties here that we do not understand how the nations of Europe are looking at Britain—the way it is facing its problems, the way it is working through its problems with the calm, steady, fearless courage which has always characterised the races in this land. (Cheers.)

They are looking at us with hope; they are looking at Britain with admiration; they are looking at Britain with confidence. (Cheers.) I met yesterday one of the ablest business men on the Continent of Europe. He is now with the King of Denmark. He was one of our best friends during the war, and he said to me, "You do not realise how we on the Continent are looking to Britain for leadership, for hope in the future. Britain is to us the hope of Europe and the hope of the world." (Cheers.) And what I ask is this: The qualities which enabled us to go through the great troubles of the five years' war—which have won for Britain a prestige such as she has never had even in her greatest days—these qualities, this might, which the British Empire has achieved, shall be used in such a way as to add lustre to that great glory in helping the world to heal all its lacerations and wounds. (Loud cheers.)

SANITARY WASHABLE HALL'S DISTEMPER THE KING OF WATER PAINTS.

The scientific ideal of a wall covering is one that is not only beautiful, but easy to keep clean, germ proof, absolutely fast in colour, and when applied a thorough disinfectant. No wall covering conforms so closely to these requirements as Hall's Sanitary Washable Distemper which has the important advantages of being most economical and durable.

Hall's Distemper is applied with a whitewash brush, saving much in the cost of labour.

It sets hard, kills microbes and vermin, and disinfects. It is made in a wide range of 70 colours, including rich dark as well as light tints. The colours never fade, enabling furniture and pictures to be moved about a room without showing discoloured walls.

Hall's Distemper decoration may be washed by lightly sponging down with clean tepid water. It remains clean, sweet and fresh for years.

Shade card and full particulars post free on application to:-

WM. C. JACK & CO., LTD.

14, DES VUEX ROAD CENTRAL.

SOLE AGENTS FOR HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA

PRINCE LINE FAR EAST SERVICE

Regular Sailings to Boston, and/or New York by fast freight steamers



(via Suez or Panama)

For NEW YORK

"GAELIC PRINCE" ... 27th January (via Panama).

For Freight and full particulars apply to:-

FURNESS, (FAR EAST) LIMITED,

Telephone 3166.
Telegrams "Furprince."

1, George Building.



Send your enquiries for ALL MOTOR BODY FITTINGS

& write for Pattern Books & Lists.

GEO. JOHNSTON

173-5-7 SHAFFESBURY AVENUE,
LONDON, ENGLAND.

AGENTS: H. F. BAKER, C. G. G. F. BAKER, LONDON.

A. G. DA ROCHA

AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR, AND
GENERAL BROKER.

No. 24, D'Almeida Street, Telephone No. 2032.

WEEKLY AUCTIONS

TUESDAYS—

MISCELLANEOUS GOODS.

THURSDAYS—

VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

SATURDAYS—

EXCELLENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

Just Received

Tasteless

STAMP HINGES

Peelable,

Pure

and

Peerless.

GRACA & CO.

Dealers in Postage Stamps
Cards, Seeds, Toys, &c.

No. 10, WINDHAM STREET,
HONGKONG.

P.O. Box, 130.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

CHEESE

EDAM CHEESE ... 80 cents per lb

FRENCH CHEESE ... " "

COULOMMIER CHEESE 30 " "

PONIO CHEESE ... " "

DEVONSHIRE (CREAM) 80 cents per ph

STERILIZED MILK ... 35 " pint

(suitable for carrying on voyages).

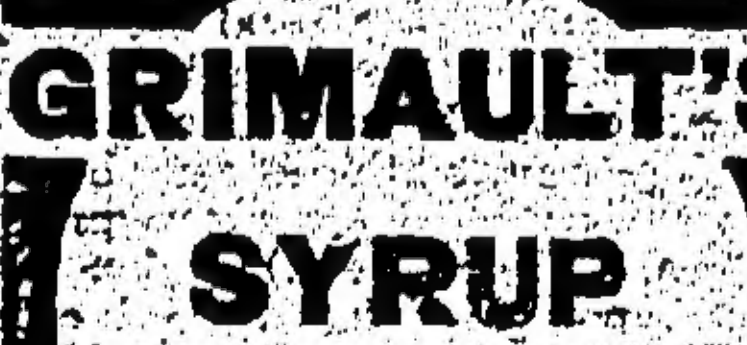
THE DAIRY FARM ICE & COLD STORAGE CO., LTD.



Give Caticura the Care
Of Your Skin

And watch that troublesome eruption disappear. Bathe with Caticura Soap, dry and apply Caticura Ointment. For eczema, itching, etc., they are wonderful. Nothing so restores a clear skin and good hair as making Caticura your every-day toilet preparation.

See 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th.



GRIMAULT'S

SYRUP

OF

HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME

FOR

STUBBORN COUGHS

BRONCHITIS

WEAK LUNGS

CATARH

CONSUMPTION

HOW SAFE IS FLYING?

One thousand times as many ships are injured as engine-drivers, proportionally to the total, and about 800 times as many passengers as those who ride on trains, according to figures and estimates quoted by "The Universal Engineer" (New York) from the London "Engineer." We read:-

"It has been repeatedly asserted that flying is to-day almost as safe as motor-ing, and hardly more dangerous than railway-travelling. The statement has hitherto passed unchallenged, but there it least are some figures disproving it. With a view probably to promoting public faith in the safety of flight, the Air Ministry recently circulated certain figures illustrating the incidence of casualties incurred within the United Kingdom in the course of civil flying during the period from May 1st to December 31st, 1919. These figures showed that the pilots killed per thousand flights numbered 11, while those injured numbered 17. Per thousand hours flown, 48 pilots were killed and 72 injured, while per thousand passengers carried the casualties suffered among the pilots were 0.16 and 0.26 respectively. On the passenger side, 0.06 were killed and 0.11 injured per thousand hours flown. Turning to our railways, we find that the railways of the United Kingdom carried, in 1919, 1,455,000,000 passengers, not counting season-tickets holders, who numbered about 738,000. If we suppose that each season ticket holder represents an average of 400 journeys per year, the total number of passengers carried can be estimated at 1,750 millions. If the casualties to the engine-drivers amounted to 0.16 killed and 0.26 injured per thousand passengers carried, as 'according to the Air Ministry's figures, did the casualties among civil aviation pilots, then the annual death-roll among our engine-drivers would amount to 28,000 killed and 290,000 injured. In actual fact, there were fewer than 20,000 drivers employed on our railways in 1919, and of these 21 were killed and 284 injured. The airplane pilot's risk would appear to be about one thousand times as great as the engine-driver's. The passenger's risk can be arrived at similarly if we assume a figure for the average duration of a railway journey. Taking this figure as an hour, it follows that the total time spent in railway travelling during 1919 was 1,750 million hours. If then 0.06 passengers were killed and 0.11 injured per thousand hours of travelling, as was the case in flying during the period covered by the Air Ministry's figures, the death-roll among railway passengers would reach the appalling total of 105,000 per year, while over a million passengers would receive injuries. Actually the number of passengers killed on our railways in 1919 was 133, while those injured numbered 1,215. The airplane passenger's risk is thus apparently 800 times as great as the railway passenger's."

AVOIDABLE ILLNESS.

75 PER CENT DUE TO NEGLECT AND FOLLY.

Sir, Malcolm Morris, Chairman of the Federation of Medical and Allied Societies, delivered a Chadwick Lecture, under the auspices of the Chadwick Trust, in the Lord Mayor's Parlour, Manchester, the other night.

He claimed that Edwin Chadwick, the founder of our public health system, ranked among the really great men of one of the greatest periods in our history, the Victorian Era. Though the time had not yet come when "doctors would be unable to live and yet perhaps unable to die," we could never outgrow Chadwick's teaching. In the main the armies on the Western front in the late war were preserved from the ravages of dysentery, diarrhoea, typhoid, typhus, and cholera by good sanitation, carried out on Chadwick's principle of providing a wholesome environment.

In essence the open-air treatment of tuberculosis was the application of Chadwick's principle of the prevention of disease to the treatment of disease. Unfortunately it had not proved a specific. The sanatorium needed to be transformed. The community must be brought to see that it is less costly to maintain institutions where the tuberculosis can largely, though not entirely, earn a living, than to allow them to break down in an impossible endeavour to bear life's full burden.

Chadwick could be revivified the glimpses of the moon, would be surprised and disappointed at the little that had been done to prevent the sale of impure food. During fifty years in the medical profession, Sir Malcolm said, he had often asked himself how much of the sickness that still abounded was avoidable, gratuitous, self-incurred. It was his deliberate opinion, after much pondering, that at least 75 per cent. of it was the penalty inflicted by the nature of things for violations of the elementary laws of health, violations which consisted in carelessness, in neglect, in folly, in excess of all kinds.

GLASS-TUBES DRESS.

PARIS "CREATION" FOR QUEEN OF SPAIN.

A Paris correspondent says:—One of the best-dressed royal personages in Europe is the Queen of Spain. I was told this afternoon by a well-known Paris dressmaker, the Queen visits Paris four times a year and never fails to make a huge number of purchases from the best Paris houses.

I have just seen two of the latest dresses bought by her during her last visit. They have been designed and made by Christian Molynex, the top famous French dress-maker in Paris. One of the dresses is an evening frock of white net covered with glass tubes shaded from white to black and sewn in long sweeping lines running in curves down the figure and up again.

NOW IN THE PRESS.

THE DIRECTORY AND CHRONICLE 1921.

FOR CHINA JAPAN, KOREA,

INDO-CHINA, SIAM, STRAITS

SETTLEMENTS, MALAY STATES,

NETHERLANDS INDIA, PHILIP-

PINES, BORNEO, Etc.

FIFTY-NINTH ANNUAL ISSUE.

THE DIRECTORY covers the whole of the ports and cities of the Far East, from Netherland India to Siberia, in which Europeans reside.

Not only is the Directory as full and complete in each case as it can be made, but each Colony, Port or Settlement is prefaced by a DESCRIPTION, carefully revised each year, most of which will serve as accurate guides for the tourist, giving every detail in connection with the place, their History, Topography, etc.

The information in these Descriptions, consisting of a hundred interesting articles, packed with facts, concisely set out, and containing statistics of the Trade of each Country and Port, would alone suffice to fill a large volume.

Royal Octavo—Containing nearly 2,000 pages, \$11.00. Directory only, pp. 1,400, \$7.00.

The Book is printed from New Type specially reserved for the purpose, and uniformly in every arrangement greatly facilitates reference.

Besides the usual Alphabetical List of Firms the Directory gives the CLASSIFIED LISTS OF TRADES AND PROFESSIONS at the larger Commercial Centres.

The ALPHABETICAL LIST OF RESIDENTS in the Far East contains the names of over 20,000 FOREIGNERS.

Arranged with the initials as well as the Surnames in strictly Alphabetical Order, so that any name can be found instantly.

THE MAPS AND PLANS

of the principal ports of the Far East have been prepared by one of the most eminent Firms in Great Britain and are annually corrected and brought up to date.

The CHRONICLE covers the notable events together with the Texts of all the most important Treaties concluded with the countries of Eastern Asia, the various Customs Tariffs, Trade Regulations, Chambers of Commerce, Scales of Commissions, Consular and Court Fees, Hongkong Stamps Duties, Postal Gratices, Signal Codes, Chinese Festivals, Tables of Money, Weights and Measures and other Commercial Information.

The CHRONICLE and DIRECTORY though condensed in every possible manner contain every year more pages and now numbers nearly 2,000.

It is published at the Office of the "Hong Kong Daily Press."

The Directories and Descriptions are of:-

CHINA.		
Peking	Soochow	Canton
Tientsin	Chinkiang	Wampoa
Pootung	Nanking	Kowloon
Chinwangtao	Wuhu	Leppa
Taku	Kiangsu	Shanghai
Amoy	Hankow	Kankoon
Manchuria	Cochow	Nanking
Trade Cities	Shanghai	Wuchow
Newchwang	Chungking	K'Chauwan
Dairen	Hongkong	Hankow
Port Arthur	Ningpo	Lungchow
Chingdao	Wenchow	Mingto
Wohaiwei	Santa	Hokow
Tientsin	Foochow	Szeaso
Makden	Amoy	Tengyeh
Shanghai	Kimi	Changchun
Harbin	Langkow	Hanchun
Szechow		
Langchow		

JAPAN & FORMOSA.		
Tokyo	Osaka	Kobe
Yokohama	Moji	Nagasaki
Hyoogo	Kobe	Hakodate
Shimonoseki	Tamori	

EASTERN SIBERIA.		
Viadivostok	Nicolajevsk	

CHINA (Korea).		
Seoul	Wonsan	Mokpo
Shanghai	Pusan	Chinnampo
Kumang	Pingyang	Songbin
Hongkong	and its Dependencies, MACAO.	

FRENCH INDO-CHINA.		
Hanoi	Quinhon	Tourane
Haiphong	Annam	Saigon
Tomlin	Hue	Cambridge

PHILIPPINES.		
Manila	Iloilo	Cebu

BORNEO.		
Sarawak	Brunei	Labuan
British North Borneo		

MALAY STATES.		
Perak	Selangor	Pahang
Negeri Sembilan	Johore	Kedah
Kalantan	Tringganu	Perlis

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.		
Singapore	Penang	Malacca
Pro. Wellesley		

NETHERLANDS INDIA.		
Batavia	Samarang	Palang
Buitenzorg	Sourabaya	Mackassar
East Coast of Sumatra.		

OFFICERS OF COAST & RIVER STEAMERS.		
-------------------------------------	--	--

INTIMATIONS

VICTORIA RECREATION CLUB.

OPEN BILLIARD CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE COLONY.

ENTRIES for the above Championship close on January 26th. Apply to the Hon. Secretary, Entrance fee, \$2. Competitors are also requested to attend at the Club on January 28th.

H. C. WITCHELL, Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, January 15th, 1921.

THE NATIONAL LOAN OF THE THIRD YEAR OF THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA

(1914), \$16,000,000 AND SUPPLEMENTARY ISSUE OF \$3,000,000

AND

THE NATIONAL LOAN OF THE FOURTH YEAR OF THE REPUBLIC IN CHINA

(1915), \$24,000,000.

ON the 6th June, 1917, the undersigned notified Subscribers to the above TWO LOANS that in pursuance of arrangements made with the Chinese Government, the last service of regular interest payments would in future be adequately secured.

In regard to the redemption of the Loans it was impossible at the time to make any announcement. The Moratorium of 1918 affected the Loan Service, and although drawings have been proceeded with as funds permitted, Redemption has been irregular and behind the scheduled dates.

Arrangements have now been made which will enable annual drawings of each Loan to be undertaken until their extinction, in 1924, in the case of the 4th Year Loan, and 1925, in the case of the 3rd Year Loan.

The Ministry of Finance will notify in due course the date of the drawings to take place this year, with date and place of repayment.

F. A. AGLEN,

Inspector General of Customs.

Inspectorate-General of Customs.

Peking, 14th January, 1921.

WAR MEMORIAL

SUBSCRIPTION LIST.

FOR the erection by Public Subscription, of a building to be run on Y.M.C.A. lines, to be called the WAR MEMORIAL INSTITUTE and to be managed for the joint use of the Navy, the Army and Civilians by a Joint Board of Directors. A portion of the sum raised will be devoted to the erection of a Permanent Stone Memorial which will be put in hand at an early date.

Lists may be found at:-

Messrs. Lane & Crawford.

Kelly & Walsh.

Moutrie.

Wm. Powell Ltd.

The Hongkong Club.

Hongkong Cricket Club.

Club Leinster.

Engineers' Institute.

Victoria Recreation Club.

Lawson Cricket Club.

Kowloon Bowling Club.

Peak Club.

Club de Recepte.

Orangebow Club.

M. J. BRENN.

Hon. Secretary.

War Memorial Committee.

Hongkong, December 15th, 1920.

PEKING-HANKOW RAILWAY ADMINISTRATION.

1120

PEKING-HANKOW RAILWAY ADMINISTRATION.

1120

PEKING-HANKOW RAILWAY ADMINISTRATION.

1120

PEKING-HANKOW RAILWAY ADMINISTRATION.

1120

PEKING-HANKOW RAILWAY ADMINISTRATION.

1120

PEKING-HANKOW RAILWAY ADMINISTRATION.

1120

PEKING-HANKOW RAILWAY ADMINISTRATION.

1120

PEKING-HANKOW RAILWAY ADMINISTRATION.

1120

PEKING-HANKOW RAILWAY ADMINISTRATION.

1120

PEKING-HANKOW RAILWAY ADMINISTRATION.

1120

PEKING-HANKOW RAILWAY ADMINISTRATION.

1120

PEKING-HANKOW RAILWAY ADMINISTRATION.

1120

PEKING-HANKOW RAILWAY ADMINISTRATION.

1120

PEKING-HANKOW RAILWAY ADMINISTRATION.

1120

DODWELL & COMPANY, LD.

STEAMSHIP SERVICES.

Regular Sailings.

NEW YORK & BOSTON

via Suez or Panama Canal at Owners' Option.

S.S. "BOLTON CASTLE" sailing on or about 28th Jan.

LLOYD TRIESTINO

For SHANGHAI

S.S. "HUNGARIA" on or about January 30th.

For BRINDISI, VENICE & TRIESTE.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading for LEVANT, BLACK SEA & DANUBE.

PORTS

via SINGAPORE, PENANG & COLOMBO

S.S. "PILSNA" on or about February 10th.

S.S. "HUNGARIA" on or about March 1st.

Passenger's Luggage can be insured at the Office of the Agents.

NANYO YUSEN KAISHA, Ltd.

(SOUTH SEA MAIL S.S. CO.)

Regular Service between

JAPAN, HONGKONG & JAVA.

For JAPAN

S.S. "SAMARANG MARU" sailing on or about February 7th.

For JAVA

S.S. "MACASSAR MARU" sailing on or about Feb. 11th.

OCEAN TRANSPORT Co., Ltd.

(TAIYO KAIUN KAISHA)

Steamship Service Trans-Pacific

Also to Australia, Europe, etc.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

TAKING Cargo on through Bills of Lading for SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS with transhipment at CAIRO.

In conjunction with the

INDO CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

AND ARCADIA LINES.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines apply to—

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

Agents.

N. Y. K.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

SEATTLE & VICTORIA via Manila, Shanghai & Japan port.

Cargo to Overseas Points U.S. in connection with Great Northern Northern Pacific

and Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railways.

KASHIMA MARU (omitting Manila) Wednesday, 26th Jan., at 11 a.m.

TAMURA MARU (calling Vancouver) Saturday, 29th Jan., at 11 a.m.

SUWA MARU Saturday, 13th Feb., at 11 a.m.

FUSHIMI MARU (omitting Manila) Wednesday, 24th Mar., at 11 a.m.

TOYAMA MARU (calling Vancouver) Friday, 11th Mar., at 11 a.m.

LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez.

Port Said and Marseilles.

KAGA MARU Friday, 11th Feb., at 11 a.m.

YOKOHAMA MARU Friday, 18th Feb., at 11 a.m.

TAMURA MARU Friday, 4th Mar., at 11 a.m.

MISHIMA MARU Friday, 18th Mar., at 11 a.m.

HAMBURG, AMSTERDAM, LONDON & ROTTERDAM.

LISBON MARU Thursday, 10th February.

LIVERPOOL & MARSEILLES via Suez.

MELBOURNE & SYDNEY via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday.

Island, Townsville & Brisbane.

AKI MARU Tuesday, 16th Feb., at 11 a.m.

WAGO MARU Tuesday, 22nd Mar., at 11 a.m.

NIKKO MARU Tuesday, 19th Apr., at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK via Suez.

TOYOHASHI MARU End of February.

SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS via CAPE.

KANAGAWA MARU (sailing from Singapore) Tuesday, 1st March.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO via Singapore.

KAWACHI MARU Wednesday, 26th January.

TSUBHIMA MARU Monday, 14th Feb.

CALCUTTA & RANGOON via Singapore & Penang.

BANUKI MARU Thursday, 3rd Feb.

JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

TANGO MARU Tuesday, 16th Feb., at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KORE & YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY MARU Friday, 26th Jan.

MISHIMA MARU Wednesday, 2nd Feb., at 11 a.m.

SADO MARU Sunday, 29th Feb., at 11 a.m.

KITANO MARU Thursday, 3rd Mar., at 11 a.m.

For further information apply to—NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Telephone Nos. 271 & 282.

S. YASUDA, Manager.

LOS ANGELES PACIFIC NAVIGATION COMPANY

TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE

Operating the following U.S. Shipping Board steamers.

HONGKONG

TO

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA, U.S.A.

Due to America Due to San

S.S. WEST HIXTON About Jan. 30th 1921. S.S. WEST HIXTON About Feb. 2nd 1921.

Through Bills of Lading to all U.S. and Canadian Overseas Points no Transshipment en route.

Shipside connection with the Baltimore, Boston & Southern Pacific Railroads.

Head Office—Los Angeles, Cal.

Branch Office—Kobe, Shanghai, Manila, Hongkong.

Hongkong Office—Princes Building, Canton Rd. Tel. No. 1004.

CHAS. M. RICHARDSON General Agent for South China.

OFFICIAL SECRETS BILL.

LIBERTY OF THE PRESS

GOVERNMENT BACK DOWN.

In the House of Commons last month the Attorney-General moved the second reading of the Official Secrets Bill, which had come down from the House of Lords, and provided for the amendment of the existing law, especially with respect to the mischief of spying. This mischief, the Attorney-General said, was guarded against by special legislation during the time of the war, but it was desired that some of the precautions which had been taken under the special Acts should become permanent. The bill made it an offence for any person for the purpose of gaining admission to a prohibited place to wear, without authority, a naval or military uniform or to make a false statement or to tamper with a passport or similar document. It prohibited the improper retention and improper communication of official documents, and also communication with enemy agents. One clause made it obligatory to produce the originals of transcripts of telegrams sent to or received from any place abroad. Another dealt with the case in which letters were received at addresses which were not the addresses of the recipients. The bill further provided for the registration of persons carrying on the business of receiving postal packets. These persons would have to record the names and addresses of their clients, and keep particulars of the business done.

Objection had been taken to the bill on the ground that it interfered with the operations of the Press. To him that seemed an astonishing statement. It was very strange that persons connected with the Press should say that the bill dealt with them. He suggested that there had been misunderstanding on the point. There was the provision against the possession or retention for some purpose prejudicial to the interests of the State of any official document. He would have thought that whosoever such a provision might apply to they would not be reputable journalists. None the less, to meet the apprehensions felt in some quarters, he proposed in Committee to move an amendment which would supplement what had already been done in the House of Lords in order to give the assurance that there was no idea of interfering with the liberty of the Press.

(Hear, hear.)

Sir D. Maclean said the bill was an example of the persistence of the war spirit, but the House should exercise the greatest possible care to see that no legislation passed through which in any degree tended further to restrict the liberty of the subject. He attached special importance to the undoubted risk which there was under the bill of interference with the Press. There was no body of men in the country who knew their business better than members of the Press. Throughout the main organs of the Press there had been, and were, obviously written by men who had carefully studied the bill, expressing the most determined hostility to its proposals, on the ground that if in anything like its present shape it reached the statute book their position as public servants in and through the Press would be very seriously hampered.

The Attorney-General: May I explain? This bill when in the House of Lords was supposed to come criticism as to its effect on the Press, and in the result, words were inserted to meet the criticism. Since June, when the bill passed through the House of Lords, conferences have been held between those responsible for the bill and those representing the newspapers, and the amendments which I am to move in Committee will, I am informed, remove the objections which have been raised. (Hear, hear.)

Sir D. Maclean said they would deal with these when the Committee stage reached. He pointed out that the bill was passing through the House of Lords since June, and when Viscount Burnham introduced it, and a heavy discussion took place. On the third reading in the House of Lords some amendments were proposed, but the whole of the debate in that House showed that the noble lords had not addressed themselves with their customary care to the bill. He claimed that there was no proper definition in the document of what was an official document. His main criticism of the bill was that it did not do the legitimate exercise of the functions of the Press, and certainly impinged most heavily upon its liberty. (Hear, hear.)

It was perfectly well-known that, practically during the whole time of their existence the Press had been getting and were getting official documents, and the use made of them was in many cases greatly to the advantage of the public; but, under a bill like this, a Minister hostile to the use of the document in a particular way might set the powers of the bill in motion. In such an event, who was to decide whether the document was retained for some purpose prejudicial to the interests of the State?

The Attorney-General: The Courts, ultimately.

Sir D. Maclean said he could not but regard with apprehension the passing of legislation of this kind. The Executive were by means of this measure trying to carry their war powers in times of peace. (Hear, hear.) He was amazed at the audacity of the Government in making such a proposal and clothing it in the suggestion that they were simply developing necessary powers for dealing with spies. The bill really sought to give powers which struck at the right of public expression of free opinion in and through the Press, and at the liberty of the individual.

Clause 4 provided that where it appeared to a Secretary of State that such a course was expedient in the public interest, he might, by warrant under his hand, demand from any private cable company copies of any telegram sent out or received by them. He was quite sure that that House would not give any such power to any Secretary of State. Clause 6 laid down that it should be the duty of every person to give on demand to a chief officer of police or to any member of his Majesty's forces engaged on guard, sentry, patrol, or other similar duty, any information in his power relating to an offence or suspected offence under that or the principal Act;

and if he declined he was to be considered guilty of a misdemeanour. The whole measure was full of confirmation that what the Executive were really after was not to give more power to the legitimate authority to deal with enemy spies, but to give more power to destroy the liberty of the subject.

FLORA AT HOME AND ABROAD.

Earl Winterston said the view that the ordinary legislative process for dealing with spies was the outbreak of the war was ample would not be shared by a single member of that House who had served with his Majesty's forces. It was a well-established fact that they would never stop espionage in war-time, unless they had adequate powers for dealing with spies in peace-time. Everyone knew that we did not live in ordinary times. Everyone knew that plots and conspiracies against this realm were being carried out in foreign countries and in some parts of the British Empire; and that it was necessary for the Government to make additional restrictions, in order that they might deal with the situation. It was most necessary that the Government should have power to find out what was being cabled from and to this country in a critical time. Then he thought it was most desirable that the Government should have power to punish people who made use of official documents by publishing them in books.

Commander Bellairs echoed the protest made by Sir D. Maclean with regard to the character of the measure. Under Clause 6 everyone had to become a common informer, otherwise he would be guilty of a misdemeanour. He had dozens of documents, some of them marked "Most secret," which were of no value at all. They had been given to him by among others, Lord Fisher. There was no protection in the words of the clause. The safety of the State was never really endangered by real honest criticism. This bill would promote secrecy, and, as had been found in the war, secrecy ruined the connection between the Army, the Navy, and the people. It also led to industrial unrest. In order to correct a few minor evils the House would be creating through this bill a very much greater evil. Newspaper proprietors who were in the Government would be a privileged class, whereas the others would not be privileged, but would be liable to arrest and search, or to be called upon to deliver documents.

Lieut.-Colonel A. Murray (O.L., Kinross) objected wholly to giving to the Executive powers such as were contained in the bill. It travelled far outside the powers that were necessary to deal with the people. It was merely another encroachment on the liberty of the subject.

Mr. Clynes said that nothing had been revealed to the House which would justify the making of a rigid law to deal not with German spies but with British subjects. The tendency now was to regard opinion as harmful to the State if it did not harmonise with the opinion of those at the head of the present Government. He would much prefer to rely upon the outlet of even foolish doctrine and extreme views than accept the fear which evidently had seized the Government to bring forward this bill. This was worse legislation, for which the Government had made out no case, and he hoped the House would reject it.

Lieut.-Commander Kenworthy said the bill was yet one more example of the creation by the Government of fresh offences. It was directed against the big newspaper houses. As Lord Burnham had said in another place, practically every editor in the country had at one time or another had documents that the Government of the day was objecting to him having. These were the people who were to be held guilty unless they proved themselves innocent. To bring in such a bill as this two years after the so-called peace was taking too much.

Mr. Spencer said that the Labour members could not disabuse their minds of the impression that the real intention was not so much to deal with enemy spies as to deal with opinions of men in this country at the present time. If men were restricted in expressing opinions they were driven into secrecy, and "opinion" which could perish if they were not founded on morality, justice and the great cardinal principles of virtue, had a tendency in secrecy to grow and to spread.

Sir G. Hewart, replying, said that the foundation of most of the criticism was that in making the provision about official documents the Government were endangering not merely the Press, not merely the individual who got into his possession a private document, but the most harmless person who somehow or other got into his possession a document which somebody or other might describe as official. For such criticism there was not the slightest foundation. For the purpose of the measure an "official" document was a passport, pass, permit, certificate, license, or other document of similar character. The term official document had nothing whatever to do with the criticism in regard to Cabinet papers and memoranda with which they had been assailed.

The House divided, when there were:—
For the second reading... 143
Against... 34

Government majority... 109

A motion by Lieut.-Commander Kenworthy that the bill be committed to a Committee of the whole House was agreed to without a division.

NEW TYPE OF BRITISH SEAPLANE.

Many interesting features are embodied in a new type of British seaplane designed specially for strength. The floats are nearly twenty feet long and they are divided into six water-tight compartments so that the machine can be manoeuvred successfully on the surface of the water even after two compartments in each float have been flooded. With such long floats the machine rides the water in flying attitude under all conditions, no tail float being required. The engines are of 240 horse-power. On a test the machine "took off" from a calm sea after a run of less than 400 yards, when it was carrying a full load of two heavy passengers and 40 lbs. of ballast. Both seaplanes and aeroplanes are now being regularly employed in Great Britain to furnish records of air conditions to assist the weather experts in making accurate forecasts.

INDO-CHINA

STREAM NAVIGATION COMPANY LIMITED

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

HAIPHONG via HOIHOW ... "TAKSANG" ... Wed., 26th Jan., 10 a.m.

SHANGHAI via Swatow ... "HOFBANG" ... Thurs., 27th Jan., D'light.

MANILA ... "YURNSANG" ... Fri., 28th Jan., 3 p.m.

SHANGHAI ... "KINGSING" ... Sun., 30th Jan., D'light.

STRAITS & CALCUTTA ... "NAMSANG" ... Tues., 1st Feb., 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—This Line affords regular sailings to Calcutta, Penang and Singapore; returning from Calcutta steamers proceed via Swatow and Hongkong to Japan, occasionally calling at Shanghai. All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and Fans and carry a fully-qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Through tickets can be obtained and through Bill of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailing from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Haiphong when Indonesian steamer.

BORNEO LINE.—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers. Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Dato.

TIENTSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to November between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.

CALCUTTA LINE.

S.S. "NAMSANG" will be despatched on or about Tuesday, Feb. 1st, 2 p.m. for SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA.

Through Bills of Lading issued to RANGOON, PORT SWET-TENHAM, MADRAS and DUTCH EAST INDIES.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.,

Telephone No. 211

GENERAL MANAGERS

GLEN AND SHIRE

Joint Service of Steamers.

U.K.—STRAITS—CHINA & JAPAN SERVICE.

OUTWARDS.

Vessel ... Discharge

M.V. "GLENARA" ... 24th Jan.

"GLENAMOT" ... 28th Jan.

HOMEWARDS.

Vessel ... Discharge

M.V. "GLENLUCE" ... about 4th Feb.

M.V. "GLENARA" ... about 1st Mar.

Glasgow, London & Rotterdam.

Glasgow, London & Rotterdam.

Movements are subject to change without notice.

For freight or further particulars please apply to—

Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.,

The Glen Line, Ltd., AGENTS.

Tel. No. 21 sub 5 or 23 and 2496.

15

Cable Address

Kawasaki, Kobe.

Bentley's A.B.C. 5th Ed.

and Scott's Codes.

Telephone: Kankinsky

8944, 8938.

KAWASAKI KISEN KAISHA

(KAWASAKI STEAMSHIP CO.)

CAPITAL PAID-UP ... ¥20,000,000

President: Mr. Y. KAWASAKI

Vice-President: Mr. K. MATSUOKA

Managing Director: Mr. MARUYA ABE

The Company has on hand a Large Number of

NEW CARGO STEAMERS

ALWAYS READY FOR

CHARTERS of all descriptions.

The following are comprised in the Company's Fleet:—

Eleven steamers of 9,100 tons each deadweight.

And under the Company's management:—

Twenty steamers of about 9,100 tons deadweight each.

Two steamers of about 6,400 tons deadweight each.

(Belonging to the Kawasaki Dockyard Co. Ltd.)

For Charter Rates and all other particulars apply to the

KAWASAKI KISEN KAISHA

No. 2, Bunko, Kobe.

87

AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE

NEW YORK via Suez

Subject to change without notice.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bill of Lading from HONGKONG to SHANGHAI, DUBLIN, DUBAI, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH, and CAPE TOWN direct or with transshipment at CALCUTTA and/or COLOMBO.

For particulars apply to—

THE BANK LINE LTD.
Managing Agent."ELLERMAN" LINE.
ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO. LTD.

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

or to Messrs & Co., CANTON.

THE BANK LINE LTD.
General Agents.C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

For	Steamer	To Sail	Flight
SWATOW and SINGAPORE	"HUICHOW"	On 25th Jan.	D'light
SHANGHAI	"FOOCHOW"	On 25th Jan.	D'light
SWATOW and BANGKOK	"CHUAN"	On 25th Jan.	Noon
AMOI, SHANGHAI & FUKOW	"SHANTUNG"	On 25th Jan.	Noon
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	"SHANTUNG"	On 25th Jan.	8 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"SHANTUNG"	On 25th Jan.	Noon
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"SHANTUNG"	On 25th Jan.	4 P.M.
SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"YINGKOW"	On 25th Jan.	4 P.M.
PARROT & HAIPHONG	"KAIKONG"	On 30th Jan.	10 A.M.
SWATOW and BANGKOK	"CHENG TU"	On 1st Feb.	9 A.M.
AMOI, SHANGHAI & FUKOW	"SZECHUEN"	On 1st Feb.	Noon

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MALES and CARGO.
Excellent Saloon accommodation, Amplest Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai (three weekly) and Tientsin (weekly), taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.
Agents.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First-Class Passenger Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOI & FOOCHOW
AND RETURN

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

"HAICHING"	—	Capt. A. H. Stewart	WEDNESDAY, Jan. 25th at 12 Noon.
"HAIHONG"	—	Capt. W. C. Pasmore	SUNDAY, Jan. 30th at 12 Noon.
"HAIHONG"	—	Capt. J. B. Thomson	TUESDAY, Feb. 1st at 12 Noon.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LIPRAIK & CO.,
General Manager.

NEW YORK DIRECT

Joint Service of the

"BLUE FUNNEL" LINE

OCEAN S.S. CO. LTD. and CHINA MUTUAL S.S. CO. LTD.

AND

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE
(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO. LTD.)

Sailings from Hongkong.

"AGAMEMNON"	—	via Suez	19th Jan.
"KENTUCKY"	—	via Suez	1st Mar.

* calls at Boston

Steamers proceed via Suez (Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option).
Subject to change without notice.

For Freight and particulars apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, or THE BANK LINE LTD. HONGKONG
HONGKONG and CANTON. KISS & CO., CANTON.

P. & O. - BRITISH INDIA

APCAR AND EASTERN &

AUSTRALIAN LINES

(COMPANIES Incorporated in ENGLAND)

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, Ceylon, India, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES,

MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING

(NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA,

EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"DELTA"	8,000	18th Feb.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"DUNER"	8,400	18th Feb.	Spain, Colombo, & Bombay
"LAHORE" (Cargo)	8,300	18th Feb.	do
"KESWICK"	9,000	4th Mar.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"ALPORE"	8,300	14th Mar.	Singapore, Colombo & Bombay
"DILWALA"	8,400	14th Mar.	do
"KARMALA"	9,000	18th Mar.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"KASHMIR"	9,000	18th Mar.	do

BRITISH INDIA - APCAR SAILINGS (South)

"TAKADA"	7,000	18th Feb.	Calcutta via Suez & Egypt
----------	-------	-----------	---------------------------

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

"KANOWNA"	7,000	18th Feb.	Sandakan, Thursday Island
"ST. ALBANS"	4,800	9th Mar.	Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

"JAPAN"	8,000	25th Jan.	Shanghai & Japan
"TAHORE"	8,400	31st Jan.	Shanghai Only
"DUNER"	8,400	31st Jan.	Shanghai & Japan
"KANOWNA"	7,000	31st Jan.	Japan direct
"KASHGAR"	9,000	2nd Feb.	Shanghai & Japan

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

Take Interchangeable.
1st Saloon Passengers may travel by P. & O. Company's Steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Calcutta.
2nd Saloon Passengers may travel by P. & O. Company's Steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Calcutta.
3rd Saloon Passengers may travel by P. & O. Company's Steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Calcutta.
Parade Musters not more than 2 1/2 ft. x 2 ft. x 1 will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments, of which they have received documents or advice.
Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Gosselin & Dorey, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For further information, Freight, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,

25, De Vries Road Central, HONGKONG.

Agents.

O. S. K.
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.
"HIMALAYA MARU" ... Thursday, 10th Feb.

BUENOS AIRES—RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS.

DURBAN & CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE, PASSENGER SERVICE.

"SEATTLE MARU" ... Tuesday, 8th Mar.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.

SAIGON, BANGKOK & SINGAPORE—Regular monthly service.

"UNAN MARU" ... Wednesday, 2nd Feb.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE—Monthly service taking cargo to New Zealand and Pacific Islands.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA—

Via Shanghai and Dairen—Regular fortnightly passenger service according to intermediate ports in Japan taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U.S. in connection with Chicago Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.

NEW YORK—Regular monthly service via Japan, Port, San Francisco, Panama and Colon Ports.

"ALASKA MARU" ... Middle of February.

NEW ORLEANS LINE.

"HAMBURG MARU" ... Monday, 7th Feb.

JAPAN PORTS—Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.

KEELING, via SWATOW & AMOI—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive and depart from the O.S.K. wharf near the Harbour Office.

"AMAKUSA MARU" ... Sunday, 30th Jan.

TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOI.

"SOBU MARU" ... Thursday, 27th Jan.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

Y. YASUDA, Manager, No. 1, Queen's Building, Tel. No. 744 & 745.

AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE.

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Steamer	Arr. Hongkong from Australia	Dep. Hongkong for Australia
"CHANGSHA"	12th Feb.	16th Feb.

This Steamer is fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A daily qualified Doctor is called. Reduced Fare. Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand & Tasmanian Ports. For Freight and passage apply to— BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. [38]

T. K. K.
TOYO KISEN KAISHA

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO

via SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

"THE FAYWAY OF THE SUN."

STEAMERS	TONS	LEAVE HONGKONG
"SHINTO MARU"	23,000	Feb. 7th
"FUKUYAMA MARU"	23,000	Feb. 24th
"KOROMA MARU"	23,000	March 7th
"SIBERIA MARU"	23,000	March 19th

* Calling at Dairen instead of Nagasaki.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO

via JAPAN, HONOLULU, HILO, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALISA

CRUZ, BALBOA, CAELAS, MOLENDINO, ARICA & IQUIQUE.

THROUGH BY TRANS-ANDERSON ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

STEAMERS	TONS	LEAVE HONGKONG
"HEIYO MARU"	18,700	Feb. 15th
"ANYO MARU"	18,700	March 13th
"SEITO MARU"	14,000	May 15th

* Cargo only.

For full information regarding passengers, freight and sailings, apply to—

Y. TSUTSUMI, Manager,

King's Building, Tel. Nos. 2574 & 2575.

Agents at Canton:

Messrs. T. E. GRIFFITH, LTD.

[34]

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMERS & DEPARTURES	SAILING DATES
HANGHAI, KORE & YOKOHAMA	"CORDILLERE" ... 10,000	On or about 20th Feb.
	"CHILI" ... 10,000	On or about 14th Mar.

MARSEILLES via SHANGHAI, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, DUBAI, PORT SAID	"PAUL LECAT" ... 20,000	On or about 31st Jan.
---------------------------------------------------------------	-------------------------	-----------------------

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

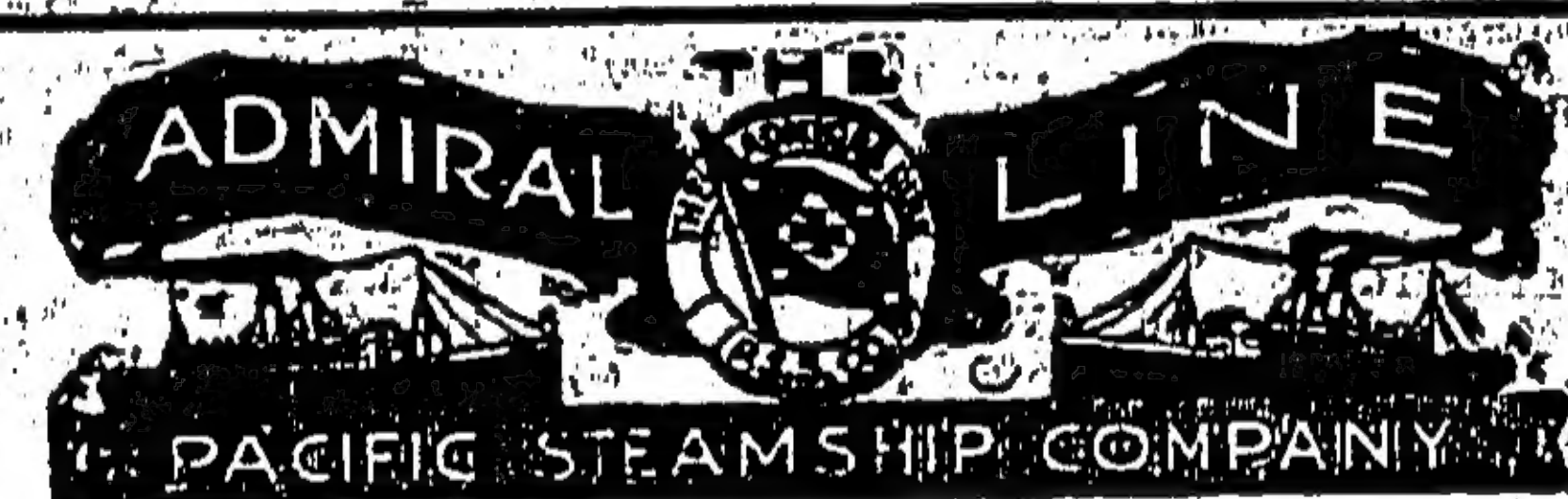
For full particulars regarding sailings, etc., apply to—

R. RODENFUSER,

Acting Agent,

Queen's Building.

TELEPHONE 740.



TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE

Operating the following U.S. Shipping Lines Steamers

For SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA, & VANCOUVER

(Calling at Shanghai, Dairen and Japan Ports)

"EDMORE"	... About Jan. 25th
"EDBRIDGE"	... About Feb. 28th
"WHEATLAND MONTANA"	... About March 15th
"CITY OF BOSTON"	... About March 21st

For PORTLAND direct:

(Calling at Kobe and Yokohama)

"ABERDEEN" (For Manila)	... About Jan. 29th
"ABERDEEN" (For Portland)	... About Feb. 7th
"PAWLET"	... About Mar. 7th
"COAKET"	... About April 4th

Through Bills of Lading issued to Outward Consignees.

For Freight and Passage apply to—

THE ADMIRAL LINE.

TELEPHONE 2477 & 2478.

Fifth Floor, ROYAL MANHONG, 71

SERVICE to UNITED STATES

For NEW YORK and/or BOSTON via Panama,

S.S. "WAUKEGAN" ... about Jan. 25th, 1921.

S.S. "SATSUMA" ... about Feb. 15th.

For freight space and particulars apply to—

BARBER STEAMSHIP LINES, INC.
THE ADMIRAL LINE.

TELEPHONE

AGENTS

5th Floor

2477 & 2478

HOTEL MANHONG.

178

CHINA-AUSTRALIA MAIL S.S. LINE.

For AUSTRALIAN PORTS via MANILA & SANDAKAN.

"VICTORIA"
"GABO"February 18th.
February 22nd.

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

THE CHINA & AUSTRALIA S.S. CO., LTD.,

Agents,
112, Connaught Road Central.

POST OFFICE NOTICE

REGISTERED and PARCEL MAILS are closed 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated, and where mails are advertised to close at or before 9 a.m. registered and parcel mails are closed at 5 p.m. on the previous day.

INWARD MAILS.

FROM	PER	DATE
SHANGHAI	Ningpo	25th inst.
JAPAN	Kawachi Maru	25th inst.
STRAITS	Japan	25th inst.
EUROPE via Suez (Letters only)	Glenamoy	25th inst.
London 23rd Dec.		
STRAITS AND CALCUTTA	Bombay Maru	30th inst.

OUTWARD MAILS.

FOR	PER	DATE
Straits, and Bangkok	Van Waerwijck	Tuesday, 25th, 9.00 A.M.
Haiphong	Doylstown	Tuesday, 25th, 10.00 A.M.
Swatow and Bangkok	Osawa	Tuesday, 25th, 11.00 A.M.
Philippine Is., Straits, Bangkok, Egypt and EUROPE via MARSEILLES	Bellerophon	Tuesday, 25th, 11.00 A.M.
Swatow and Bangkok	Fooking	Tuesday, 25th, 1.00 P.M.
Amoy, Shanghai and North China	Shantung	Tuesday, 25th, 2.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Fooking	Hydrangea	Tuesday, 25th, 3.30 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Fooking	Tenise	Tuesday, 25th, 5.00 P.M.
Hobow and Haiphong	Takung	Wednesday, 26th, 9.00 A.M.
Shanghai, North China, Japan, Canada, United States, Central and South America and EUROPE via VICTORIA, B.C.	Kashima Maru	Wednesday, 26th, 9.45 A.M.
Shanghai, North China, Japan, Canada, United States, Central and South America and EUROPE via SAN FRANCISCO	Venezuela	Wednesday, 26th, 9.45 A.M.
Shanghai, North China, Japan, Canada, United States, Central and South America and EUROPE via VANCOUVER, B.C.	Empress of Japan	Wednesday, 26th, 9.45 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Fooking	Hatching	Wednesday, 26th, 11.00 A.M.
Straits, and Bangkok	Hakka	Wednesday, 26th, 1.00 P.M.
Philippine Islands	Shan	Wednesday, 26th, 2.00 P.M.
Swatow, Shanghai and North China	Hopewell	Wednesday, 26th, 3.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Fooking	Soku Maru	Thursday, 27th, 9.00 A.M.
Shanghai, North China, Japan, Canada, United States, Central and South America and EUROPE via SAN FRANCISCO	Nile	Thursday, 27th, 9.45 A.M.
Shanghai, North China, Japan, Canada, United States, Central and South America and EUROPE via VANCOUVER, B.C.	Dr. Pierre Benoit	Thursday, 27th, 10.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Fooking	Burning	Thursday, 27th, 1.00 P.M.
Philippine Islands	Tillalapp	Thursday, 27th, 2.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Fooking	Tayma Maru	Saturday, 29th, 9.45 A.M.
Shanghai, North China, Japan, Canada, United States, Central and South America and EUROPE via VANCOUVER, B.C.	Yingchou	Saturday, 29th, 3.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Fooking	Hanyang	Saturday, 29th, 3.00 P.M.
Shanghai, North China, Japan, Canada, United States, Central and South America and EUROPE via VANCOUVER, B.C.	Kiung	Saturday, 29th, 3.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Fooking	Anakusa Maru	Sunday, 30th, 8.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Fooking	Hai Hong	Sunday, 30th, 8.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Fooking	Kai Hong	Sunday, 30th, 8.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Fooking	Chang	Tuesday, 1st, 8.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Fooking	Suehien	Tuesday, 1st, 11.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Fooking	Hai Loong	Tuesday, 1st, 11.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Fooking	Hanang	Tuesday, 1st, 1.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Fooking	Delta	Friday, 4th, 5.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Fooking	Delta	Saturday, 6th, 8.30 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Fooking	Beige Maru	Tuesday, 16th, 11.00 A.M.

* Correspondence bearing vessel's name only.

COMMERCIAL.

OPENING QUOTATIONS.

OF	DATE
LONDON	January 24th.
Telegraphic Transfer	210 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand	210 1/2
Bank Bills, at 30 days sight	211 1/2
Bank Bills, at 4 months sight	211 1/2
Credit, at 4 months sight	211 1/2
Documentary Bills, at 4 months sight	211 1/2
PARIS	
Bank Bills, on demand	310
Credit, at 4 months sight	310
OF NEW YORK	
Bank Bills, on demand	55 1/2
Credit, at 60 days sight	57 1/2
OF BOMBAY	
Telegraphic Transfer	300 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand	300 1/2
OF CALCUTTA	
Telegraphic Transfer	300 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand	300 1/2
OF SHANGHAI	
Bank Bills, at sight	112
OF YOKOHAMA	
On demand	112
On 3 months	112
On 6 months	112
On 9 months	112
On 12 months	112
On 15 months	112
On 18 months	112
On 21 months	112
On 24 months	112
On 27 months	112
On 30 months	112
On 33 months	112
On 36 months	112
On 39 months	112
On 42 months	112
On 45 months	112
On 48 months	112
On 51 months	112
On 54 months	112
On 57 months	112
On 60 months	112
On 63 months	112
On 66 months	112
On 69 months	112
On 72 months	112
On 75 months	112
On 78 months	112
On 81 months	112
On 84 months	112
On 87 months	112
On 90 months	112
On 93 months	112
On 96 months	112
On 99 months	112
On 102 months	112
On 105 months	112
On 108 months	112
On 111 months	112
On 114 months	112
On 117 months	112
On 120 months	112
On 123 months	112
On 126 months	112
On 129 months	112
On 132 months	112
On 135 months	112
On 138 months	112
On 141 months	112
On 144 months	112
On 147 months	112
On 150 months	112
On 153 months	112
On 156 months	112
On 159 months	112
On 162 months	112
On 165 months	112
On 168 months	112
On 171 months	112
On 174 months	112
On 177 months	112
On 180 months	112
On 183 months	112
On 186 months	112
On 189 months	112
On 192 months	112
On 195 months	112
On 198 months	112
On 201 months	112
On 204 months	112
On 207 months	112
On 210 months	112
On 213 months	112
On 216 months	112
On 219 months	112
On 222 months	112
On 225 months	112
On 228 months	112
On 231 months	112
On 234 months	112
On 237 months	112
On 240 months	112
On 243 months	112
On 246 months	112
On 249 months	112
On 252 months	112
On 255 months	112
On 258 months	112
On 261 months	112
On 264 months	112
On 267 months	112
On 270 months	112
On 273 months	112
On 276 months	112
On 279 months	112
On 282 months	112
On 285 months	112
On 288 months	112
On 291 months	112
On 294 months	112
On 297 months	112
On 300 months	112

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the Minimum Monthly Balances at 3 1/2 per cent per annum.

For the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

A. G. STEPHEN, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, December 29th, 1920. [8]

THE BANK OF CHINA.

(Specially authorized by Presidential Mandate of the Republic of China on the 22nd of November, 1917.)

Authorized Capital ... \$30,000,000.00

Paid-up Capital ... 12,279,900.00

Reserve Funds ... 4,118,772.00

HEAD OFFICE—PEKING.

HONGKONG BRANCH—20-21, Canton Road, Central.

Branches all over China, and Correspondents in San Francisco, Singapore and Tokyo.

London Bankers: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

New York Bankers: Irving Trust Company.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application.

Every description of Banking Business transacted.

Loans granted on approved securities.

Special facilities for Remittance.

Interest on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 3 months, 3 per cent per annum.

For 6 months, 4 per cent per annum.

For 12 months, 5 per cent per annum.

TSUYEI PEI, Manager.

Hongkong, November 25th, 1920. [73]

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1852.

HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

Paid-up Capital ... \$2,000,000

Reserve Fund ... \$1,500,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors ... \$1,000,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS open and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

J. L. BROOKHART, Manager.

Hongkong, January 1st, 1921. [30]

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

(FRENCH BANK.)

Subscribed Capital ... Frs. 150,000,000

Paid-up Capital ... Frs. 75,000,000

Reserve Funds ... Frs. 25,000,000

Deposits ... Frs. 85,000,000

The Chinese Government owns one-third of the Capital.

Chairman of the Board: André Bartholot

General Manager: A. J. Pernot

HEAD OFFICE: 74, Rue Saint-Lazare, PARIS.

BRANCHES:

Lyon, Hongkong, Yankin

Marseilles, Hankow, Vladivostok

Peking, Canton, Fooking

Shanghai, Canton, Swatow

Hankow, Saigon, Yokohama

New York, London, Amoy

Bombay, Tientsin, Pnom-Penh

Dumkerque, Batavia

BANKERS:

In FRANCE: Société Générale pour favoriser le Développement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

In LONDON: London Joint City & Midland Bank, Ltd.

In SAN FRANCISCO: Crocker National Bank.

Correspondents in the Chief Commercial Centres of the World.

Telegraphic Address: CHIBANKIND.

Interest on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Local Currency and in Gold. Terms on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Special facilities for French remittance.

M. MONTABERT, Manager.

Hongkong, January 20th, 1921. [51]

BANKS.

THE MERCHANTS-BANK OF INDIA, Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: 15, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C. 3.

Authorized Capital ... \$3,000,000

Subscribed Capital ... \$1,800,000

Paid-up Capital ... \$1,050,000

Reserve Fund ... \$1,050,000

Branches:

THE BANK OF ENGLAND, THE LONDON JOINT CITY & MIDLAND BANK, Ltd.

Branches:

Bombay, Hongkong, Kuala Lumpur, Rangoon, Calcutta, Madras, Shanghai, Colombo, Kandy, New York, Singapore, Delhi, Karachi, Panang, Galle, Kota Bharu, Port Louis (Mauritius).

HONGKONG BRANCH:

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits at rates that may be ascertained on application.

N. C. WILSON, Acting Manager.

7, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, June 30th, 1920. [43]

THE CHINA SPECIE BANK, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:

St. George's Buildings, Hongkong.

Chairman of Board of Directors: Mr. WONG SHU HAM.

Chief Manager: Mr. L. S. HODUM.

Asst. Manager: Mr. K. T. WONG.

Hongkong Manager: Mr. L. F. ASHES.

Foreign exchange and General Banking business transacted.

Current, Savings, and Fixed Deposits bear interest at rates of 3 per cent, 4 per cent and 5 per cent per annum, respectively.

L. S. HODUM, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, October 2nd, 1920. [119]

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, Limited.

(TAIWAN GINSE).

Incorporated by Special Imperial Charter, 1899.

Capital Subscribed ... Yen 60,000,000

Capital (Paid-up) ... Yen 40,000,000

Reserve Funds ... Yen 9,600,000

HEAD OFFICE—TAIPEH, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES:

JAPAN—Tokyo, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Moji.

FORMOSA—Ginsu, Kagi, Kailash, Keelung, Makung, Nanto, Fusan, Shinghiki, Tientsin, Taku, Tamsui, Tolyen, Aio.

CHINA—Shanghai, Hankow, Kiating, Amoy, Fooking, Swatow, Canton.

OTHERS—Hongkong, Bangkok, Singapore, Batavia, Semarang, Betavia, Bombay, London, New York.

LONDON BANKERS: LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER AND PRINCE'S BANK.

The Bank has Correspondents in Commercial Centres in the European Continent, Russia, Manchuria, Tientsin, Japan, Indo-China, Siam, India, Philippines, Java and other Dutch India, Australia, America, &c.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits at rates which will be quoted on application.

S. KONDOH, Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH: 3, Des Voeux Road Central, Hongkong, September 1st, 1920. [41]

THE BANK OF EAST ASIA, Limited.

HEAD OFFICE:

No. 2, Queen's Road Central, HONGKONG.

Established 1919.

PAID-UP CAPITAL ... \$2,000,000.00

RESERVE FUND ... 200,000.00

DIRECTORS:

Mr. Chow Shou Son, Mr. Kan Ying Po, Mr. Li Koon Chun, Mr. Mok Ching Kong, Mr. Fung Ping Shan, Mr. Wong Yim Tung, Mr. P. K. Kwok, Mr. Chan Ching Sook, Mr. Ng Chang Lak.

Chief Manager: Mr. Kan Tung Po.

Asst. Manager: Mr. Li Tai Fong.

BRANCHES & AGENCIES: LONDON, SHANGHAI, KOBÉ, NAGASAKI, SINGAPORE, TIENTSIN, MANILA, SAMARANG, SAN FRANCISCO, YOKOHAMA, SAIGON, PENANG, HANKOW, BATAVIA, SOERABAYA.

London Bankers: The London Joint City and Midland Bank, Ltd.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Loans granted on approved securities.

Interest allowed on Current Deposits at the rate of 3 per cent, per annum on Savings Accounts 4 per cent, per annum, and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 3 months at the rate of 3 1/2 per annum

For 6 months at the rate of 4 per annum

For 12 months at the rate of 4 1/2 per annum

For 18 months at the rate of 5 per annum

For 24 months at the rate of 5 1/2 per annum

For 30 months at the rate of 6 per annum

For 36 months at the rate of 6 1/2 per annum

For 42 months at the rate of 7 per annum

For 48 months at the rate of 7 1/2 per annum

For 54 months at the rate of 8 per annum

For 60 months at the rate of 8 1/2 per annum

For 66 months at the rate of 9 per annum

For 72 months at the rate of 9 1/2 per annum

For 78 months at the rate of 10 per annum

For 84 months at the rate of 10 1/2 per annum

For 90 months at the rate of 11 per annum

For 96 months at the rate of 11 1/2 per annum

For 102 months at the rate of 12 per annum

For 108 months at the rate of 12 1/2 per annum

For 114 months at the rate of 13 per annum

For 120 months at the rate of 13 1/2 per annum

For 126 months at the rate of 14 per annum

For 132 months at the rate of 14 1/2 per annum

For 138 months at the rate of 15 per annum

For 144 months at the rate of 15 1/2 per annum

For 150 months at the rate of 16 per annum

For 156 months at the rate of 16 1/2 per annum

For 162 months at the rate of 17 per annum

For 168 months at the rate of 17 1/2 per annum

For 174 months at the rate of 18 per annum

For 180 months at the rate of 18 1/2 per annum

For 186 months at the rate of 19 per annum

For 192 months at the rate of 19 1/2 per annum

For 198 months at the rate of 20 per annum

For 204 months at the rate of 20 1/2 per annum

For 210 months at the rate of 21 per annum

For 216 months at the rate of 21 1/2 per annum

For 222 months at the rate of 22 per annum

For 228 months at the rate of 22 1/2 per annum

For 234 months at the rate of 23 per annum

For 240 months at the rate of 23 1/2 per annum

For 246 months at the rate of 24 per annum

For 252 months at the rate of 24 1/2 per annum

For 258 months at the rate of 25 per annum

For 264 months at the rate of 25 1/2 per annum

For 270 months at the rate of 26 per annum

For 276 months at the rate of 26 1/2 per annum

For 282 months at the rate of 27 per annum

For 288 months at the rate of 27 1/2 per annum

For 294 months at the rate of 28 per annum

For 300 months at the rate of 28 1/2 per annum

For 306 months at the rate of 29 per annum

For 312 months at the rate of 29 1/2 per annum

For 318 months at the rate of 30 per annum

For 324 months at the rate of 30 1/2 per annum

For 330 months at the rate of 31 per annum

For 336 months at the rate of 31 1/2 per annum

For 342 months at the rate of 32 per annum

For 348 months at the rate of 32 1/2 per annum

For 354 months at the rate of 33 per annum

For 360 months at the rate of 33 1/2 per annum

For 366 months at the rate of 34 per annum

For 372 months at the rate of 34 1/2 per annum

For 378 months at the rate of 35 per annum

For 384 months at the rate of 35 1/2 per annum

For 390 months at the rate of 36 per annum

For 396 months at the rate of 36 1/2 per annum

For 402 months at the rate of 37 per annum

For 408 months at the rate of 37 1/2 per annum

For 414 months at the rate of 38 per annum

For 420 months at the rate of 38 1/2 per annum

For 426 months at the rate of 39 per annum

For 432 months at the rate of 39 1/2 per annum

For 438 months at the rate of 40 per annum

For 444 months at the rate of 40 1/2 per annum

For 450 months at the rate of 41 per annum

For 456 months at the rate of 41 1/2 per annum

For 462 months at the rate of 42 per annum

For 468 months at the rate of 42 1/2 per annum

For 474 months at the rate of 43 per annum

For 480 months at the rate of 43 1/2 per annum

For 486 months at the rate of 44 per annum

For 492 months at the rate of 44 1/2 per annum

For 498 months at the rate of 45 per annum

For 504 months at the rate of 45 1/2 per annum

For 510 months at the rate of 46 per annum

For 516 months at the rate of 46 1/2 per annum

For 522 months at the rate of 47 per annum

For 528 months at the rate of 47 1/2 per annum

For 534 months at the rate of 48 per annum

For 540 months at the rate of 48 1/2 per annum

For 546 months at the rate of 49 per annum

For 552 months at the rate of 49 1/2 per annum

For 558 months at the rate of 50 per annum

For 564 months at the rate of 50 1/2 per annum

For 570 months at the rate of 51 per annum

For 576 months at the rate of 51 1/2 per annum

For 582 months at the rate of 52 per annum

For 588 months at the rate of 52 1/2 per annum

For 594 months at the rate of 53 per annum

For 600 months at the rate of 53 1/2 per annum

For 606 months at the rate of 54 per annum

For 612 months at the rate of 54 1/2 per annum

For 618 months at the rate of 55 per annum

For 624 months at the rate of 55 1/2 per annum

For 630 months at the rate of 56 per annum

For 636 months at the rate of 56 1/2 per annum

For 642 months at the rate of 57 per annum

For 648 months at the rate of 57 1/2 per annum

For 654 months at the rate of 58 per annum

For 660 months at the rate of 58 1/2 per annum

For 666 months at the rate of 59 per annum

For 672 months at the rate of 59 1/2 per annum

For 678 months at the rate of 60 per annum

For 684 months at the rate of 60 1/2 per annum

For 690 months at the rate of 61 per annum

For 696 months at the rate of 61 1/2 per annum

For 702 months at the rate of 62 per annum

For 708 months at the rate of 62 1/2 per annum

For 714 months at the rate of 63 per annum

For 720 months at the rate of 63 1/2 per annum

For 726 months at the rate of 64 per annum

For 732 months at the rate of 64 1/2 per annum

For 738 months at the rate of 65 per annum

For 744 months at the rate of 65 1/2 per annum

For 750 months at the rate of 66 per annum

For 756 months at the rate of 66 1/2 per annum

For 762 months at the rate of 67 per annum

For 768 months at the rate of 67 1/2 per annum

For 774 months at the rate of 68 per annum

For 780 months at the rate of 68 1/2 per annum

For 786 months at the rate of 69 per annum

For 792 months at the rate of 69 1/2